

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 7060

五月初七元統宣

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1909.

五月初七元統宣

九十二月八英港香

\$13 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 25 CENTS.

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BIRTHS.

On August 10, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dawe, a daughter.

On August 10, 1909, at Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Vivian Hogg, a daughter.

On August 10, 1909, London, to Mrs. N. G. Maitland, a son.

On August 10, 1909, at Ningpo, the wife of F. W. Fowler, a daughter.

On August 11, 1909, at Shanghai, to the wife of Jas. D. Sullivan, a daughter.

On Sunday, August 11, 1909, at Shanghai, to Dr. and Mrs. C. Noel Davis, a son.

On August 12, 1909, at Shanghai, to the wife of C. Hoppeberg, a daughter.

On August 12, 1909, at Chefoo, the wife of Wm. Katz, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 15, at West Hampstead, P. W. Sergeant, wife of Minnie Boundford.

On July 15, 1909, in London, Robert Kenneth Evans, M.A., Mansfield College, Oxford, to Jane Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Hopkins Rose, London Mission.

DEATHS.

On August 7, 1909, at Weltham, Frank Wilkes Craven, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Craven of Shanghai, aged 1 year and 7 months.

On August 10, 1909, at Shanghai, Moira Agnes, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Law, aged 8 months.

On August 12, 1909, at Shanghai, China, George Frederick Tillbrook, aged 26 years, late of Page's Horse and Johannesburg Mounted Police Transvaal.

At Shanghai, on August 13, 1909, Michael Feller, Examiner, I. M. Customs, Amoy, aged 44 years.

At Soochow, L. Rubattel (formerly of Osaka, Japan), a native of Switzerlaand.

At Shanghai, Juan del Rivero, aged 84 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph
MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1909.

LICQUOR LICENCES.

(14th August.)

The pertinent remarks of the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council with regard to the intention of the Government to double the tax on liquor with a view to raising the Colony's revenue have formed the subject of a communication from a correspondent who holds that they cannot but be welcomed in intelligent circles, who are fully aware that any hardship which is likely to result owing to the weak-kneed policy of the Imperial Government in giving way to irresponsible opium addicts is bound to ultimately fall on the people. In the opinion of our valued correspondent no one can deny for a moment the urgent necessity of finding some ways and means to replace a large portion of the Colony's revenue which a paternal Government has decided to relinquish solely in order to help China in her avowed efforts to suppress the opium habit among her millions and at the same time to satisfy an ignorant sect who are always ready to see the moat in their neighbour's eye but blissfully disregard the beam in their own. The writer argues that, in taking any decided step, it is of prime importance that the burden should not be made to fall on any particular party but should be distributed equally on those concerned. "As Mr. Osborne pointed out yesterday," continues our contributor, "there are several establishments within a stone's throw of the Clock Tower which serve liquor under adjunct licences and make a pretence of serving meals with the drinks supplied in order to cover the justification of the reduced fee paid by them for their licences in contradistinction to the full licences held by hotels having public bars. The obvious unfairness of this method cannot fail to strike the ordinary man-in-the-street. The fact that there is no public bar on the premises of adjunct licensees is only an excuse. As far as the trend of public opinion can be gauged, there appears to be no real objection on the part of the consumers to contribute a mite towards the general revenue, which is as it should be." It is time, however, that the local authorities have been roused to a sense of fairplay so far as the hotel keepers are concerned. The existing system differentiates against certain licensees. The discussion next Friday among our local legislators will be awaited with lively anticipation.

COMPANY PROMOTION.

(16th August.)

A Shanghai correspondent has addressed a letter to the *Financial Times*, reproduced elsewhere in this issue, on the subject of company promotion in Hongkong. The writer is so wide of his mark in his criticisms that he has been taken to task by the *North China Daily News*. Our Shanghai contemporary, in animadverting on the letter appearing in the financial journal comments editorially thus:—"The difficulties of this subject are, perhaps, better illustrated by the letter than its writer may have quite realized. In the first place he calls attention quite correctly but in a very extravagant manner to the difficulty of bringing non-British directors of companies registered under the Hongkong Ordinances who do not reside in Hongkong to book for offences against the Ordinances. But when he passes on to say that practically the same regulations (as in England) are in force in Hongkong he entirely misrepresents—the actual state of affairs. The English Companies Act of 1862 was considerably modified by the Companies Act of 1902 which was passed for the purpose of preventing the issue of fraudulent prospectuses, and contains stringent provisions as to the steps to be taken by Companies proposing to invite public subscription. These provisions have never been incorporated in the Hongkong Company Ordinances which are based on the English Company Act of 1862, and the result is that Company law under the Hongkong Ordinance is less strict than under the English Acts. The specific instance to which the writer alludes as a violation of the Hongkong Ordinance nor would it be a violation of the English Company Acts. There is nothing illegal in issuing a prospectus before the incorporation of the intended Company either under English or Hongkong law and the only difference between the two is that in England every prospectus issued on behalf of an incorporated or intended Company must be signed by the directors or proposed directors and filed for registration before being issued in Hong-

kong it does not require to be registered either before or after issue. The object of listing on the registration of a prospectus is to enable the prospectus to be on record if proceedings should subsequently be taken against directors for misrepresentation, but there is no magic registration itself. A company, therefore, does not require to be incorporated before the prospectus is issued, although as a matter of practice it is usual and preferable that the Company should be incorporated before application is made for public subscription. The question of the administration of Companies in China is beset with difficulties which are not likely to be solved by letters such as the one quoted. It is, of course, more than open to doubt whether the Ordinances should not be made stricter. In one respect their laxity has been officially recognized. Numerous cases have arisen in which a company registered as British does not possess a single British director; and for such concerns as the British Government has refused to allow consular protection to be exercised."

THE COST OF LIQUOR LICENCES.

(17th August.)

It is safe to say that not for many months has any question of legislative importance aroused so much interest among the general public of Hongkong as has been evoked by the proposed increase in the cost of liquor licences. Everybody knew or at least assumed that the Government, in its search for methods whereby the revenue of the Colony might be augmented, in order to meet the loss entailed by the disappearance of the opium traffic, would pounce on the liquor trade, but few dreamed that the drastic measures proposed in the resolution submitted by the Colonial Secretary at the last meeting of the Legislative Council would be the form adopted by the Government. We may take it for granted that the resolution in question having been moved by the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Colonial Treasurer, and supported by His Excellency the Governor will pass the Council, although there may be slight amendments in its original terms. Consequently the fact that argument on the essentials was postponed is no guarantee that even if the unofficials voted against the resolution in solid phalanx—which there is no likelihood of their doing—the new scheme would be defeated. Nevertheless, the subject is worthy of discussion, even although the opponents of the revised schedule of fees payable for licences ultimately find that they have been beaten to the air. At the present time the holders of certain hotel licences pay the Government \$2,400 for the privilege of dispensing liquor to the thirsty members of the community. That is a rather considerable sum taken in conjunction with the rent and taxes which have to be met, besides the expenses incidental to a business which largely depends for its success on the attractiveness of the premises, the personal service of the staff and the quality of the goods provided. But now—it is proposed—to have a sliding scale of fees based on the valuation of the premises, and in Victoria that scale starts at \$1,500 per annum where the premises do not exceed \$1,000 in value and runs up to \$6,000 where the valuation exceeds \$10,000 but is not more than \$20,000, with an additional tax of \$1,000 for every \$10,000 or part thereof in excess of \$20,000. We do not know what the Government assessors will set as the valuation to be placed on the Hongkong Hotel or the King Edward Hotel for example are not likely to be assessed much under \$10,000, so that instead of paying \$2,400 per annum, they will be mulcted in anything up to \$6,000 or more. If they can afford to meet any such demand we shall be glad to hear it, but time will tell and we fear adversely. As for adjunct licences they should be done away with altogether, for they are nothing more or less than an inducement to the holders to evade the law and surreptitiously benefit at the expense of their neighbours. It must not be understood that we are against the scheme as a scheme. We agree that during a period of financial stringency the consumers of intoxicating liquor should be called upon to contribute an extra quota to the revenue of the Colony. Even the consumers themselves are not against the basic idea of the resolution—but they hold with many others that the scheme as it stands is preposterous. The belief that all publicans are rolling in wealth and that consumers of liquor will pay any price rather than miss their daily quantum is as old as the hills, but so far as Hongkong is concerned we have no faith in that assumption. We believe, on the contrary, that by the enactment of such an extortionate schedule the Government is proposing to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. A reasonable measure would probably have a chance of success but in this case the Government have been somewhat hasty in its determination to penalise the liquor trade. We say nothing of the decline in revenue from house property consequent on the disappearance of many of those who now hold licences, because that is too obvious to need discussion. What the Government has aimed at in this resolution is to secure a certain sum (estimated) at the least cost to itself and without involving the inauguration of additional machinery in its collection. That shuts out the proposition to impose an import duty on alcoholic liquors, because that would mean the establishing of a costly preventive service, which is out of the question. The argument that Hongkong would thereby lose its reputation as a free port is not worth consideration, for this is a domestic problem and has nothing to do with inter-port trade. With regard to the handing over of the liquor trade to a Spirit Farm, there is much to command such a scheme. According to His Excellency the Governor, the objections are: "first, from the gross amount which is collected you have to deduct the farmer's profits. That is to say, you have to place a heavier burden upon the community than is necessary for the sole purpose of revenue, whereas in the scheme proposed in this resolution no extra machinery of any kind is required. In the second place, a Spirit Farm would, I believe, be unpopular still; I think there is much to be said for that form of collection of duties. The farmer's profit, if the farm was combined with the Opium Farm, would not necessarily be large, because the machinery is already to hand and he would be able to tender high. But there is the practical difficulty that if the farm was given to the successful tenderer for the opium there would be no competition." But when we

those who indulge in stimulants either occasionally or habitually, as will surprise even the teetotalers, to say nothing of the Government, and as that reduction will mean loss to the publicans they will have to increase still further the price of their liquors. That also means that many objectionable dens in the lower quarter of the city will be banished out of existence, resulting in a corresponding decrease in the see returns and the falsification of the Government's estimate of the revenue derivable from the sale of liquor. We have no idea where the Governor obtained the information which led him to the conclusion that there is a larger liquor consuming population in Hongkong than in the Straits Settlements. Without appearing to malign our neighbours in the South we should say the reverse is actually the case, or at all events, there is nothing to choose between the two Crown Colonies. We remember a time when it was said of Singapore that hardly a single white resident went home at night perfectly sober—which was, of course, a vile slander—but certain facts must have led to such a view being expressed publicly. However that may be, the fact remains that Hongkong is quite as temperate as any other place in the Far East, which may not be saying very much but is at least an excuse for the proclivities of that portion of the community which indulges in what is popularly known as a reviver after the day's work, and those who were temperate before will be much more so in future, while those foolish few who drank to excess will have to curb their appetites in accordance with the depth of their purses. His Excellency also spoke of the import duty on spirits in England, where the publican's licence costs anything between £6 and £60, but although there is no import duty in Hongkong the cost of spirits is as high, if not higher, here as it is in the home country. The tariff of fees for licences ensures that, and what it will be when the tariff is increased by 100 to 200 per cent, we do not venture to predict. All this goes to show, we submit, that the reduced consumption of liquor will more than counterbalance the contemplated increase in revenue, and the Government instead of getting the five lakhs estimated will actually obtain less than the two and a half lakhs which are now returned in the shape of licence fees. The proposal that there should be a discrimination between the holders of licences in Victoria and those in Kowloon and elsewhere is eminently wise, but we rather fancy if the licence holders of Kowloon, even if they do pay a quarter less than the fees obtaining in Hongkong will not reap much benefit from the innovation. The Kowloon Hotel or the Bellevue Hotel for example are not likely to be assessed much under \$10,000, so that instead of paying \$2,400 per annum, they will be mulcted in anything up to \$6,000 or more. If they can afford to meet any such demand we shall be glad to hear it, but time will tell and we fear adversely. As for adjunct licences they should be done away with altogether, for they are nothing more or less than an inducement to the holders to evade the law and surreptitiously benefit at the expense of their neighbours. It must not be understood that we are against the scheme as a scheme. We agree that during a period of financial stringency the consumers of intoxicating liquor should be called upon to contribute an extra quota to the revenue of the Colony. Even the consumers themselves are not against the basic idea of the resolution—but they hold with many others that the scheme as it stands is preposterous. The belief that all publicans are rolling in wealth and that consumers of liquor will pay any price rather than miss their daily quantum is as old as the hills, but so far as Hongkong is concerned we have no faith in that assumption. We believe, on the contrary, that by the enactment of such an extortionate schedule the Government is proposing to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. A reasonable measure would probably have a chance of success but in this case the Government have been somewhat hasty in its determination to penalise the liquor trade. We say nothing of the decline in revenue from house property consequent on the disappearance of many of those who now hold licences, because that is too obvious to need discussion. What the Government has aimed at in this resolution is to secure a certain sum (estimated) at the least cost to itself and without involving the inauguration of additional machinery in its collection. That shuts out the proposition to impose an import duty on alcoholic liquors, because that would mean the establishing of a costly preventive service, which is out of the question. 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But there is the practical difficulty that if the farm was given to the successful tenderer for the opium there would be no competition." But when we

discover further into the Governor's speech we discover that he has a sneaking regard for a Spirit Farm, for he said: "At the unpopularity of a Farm, I don't think myself that is a very serious matter, if it were properly understood by the Chinese, because the search required in the case of spirits does not involve the search of the individual, nor does it involve the same minute and precise scrutiny of baggage as in the search for an article so easily concealed as opium. You will see from what I have said, gentlemen, that I hold no views on this subject one way or the other; in fact, in my opinion, the argument in favour of either method is very evenly balanced." We should have liked to have had something more definite on this point but in view of the fact that there is nothing to suggest the adoption of either scheme in the resolution we take it that the matter may be dismissed as beside the question. The question of the importation of liquor by clubs and private messes is also a factor which must be kept in mind, for grievous injury will certainly be done to the holders of licences when this new enactment comes into force should these be allowed to go free and unfettered. As Mr. Osborne said: "Some of them—clubs merely in name—are in reality nothing more or less than drinking halls to a very large extent. If the Government is bent on the further taxation of drink for the purpose of raising revenue, it seems to me only consistent that the club should be placed on an equal footing with the publican in this respect." Most people will agree with this view, which is sane and sensible besides being fair and reasonable. How the matter will end will be learnt on Friday when no doubt there will be a full dress debate on the subject at the Legislative Council, but we trust the unofficial members, impotent and tied as they are, will induce the Government to take a more equitable view of the situation, otherwise we fear that future events will prove how far the advisers of the Government have gone out of their reckoning.

THE CHINESE NAVY.

(18th August.)

In the opinion of the *Full Mail Gazette*, China's navy will not seriously affect the two-Power standard just at present. It is true that according to the Peking correspondent of the *Times*, there are enthusiasts who want Chinese Dreadnaughts and don't want to wait, but in the absence of officers to man them, money to keep them up, and bases to shelter them, there are obvious difficulties about such a programme. It may very well come some day, however, and the foundations of a serious Chinese navy are to be laid now. At once, besides the establishment of efficient naval schools and general reorganization, there are to be two important steps—a genuine stock-taking of the existing ships and centralization of naval control. Four cruisers, sixteen torpedo-boats, and sundry other vessels are to be counted as being pending an examination, which is to show how many of them are worth anything. That illustrates rather forcibly the pleasing state of things that has prevailed, but it is a sound beginning to look facts in the face. Meanwhile, a Naval and Military Advisory Board has been created, as a preliminary to a central Admiralty to supersede the impractically decentralised Canton, Nanking, Foochow, and Tientsin naval sections. Considering its remarks, our London contemporary observes: "If we had separate Admiralties for England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, it would be an obvious advance to combine them under one Board. That is what China is about to do, and until this is done Dreadnaughts must wait."

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

PEOPLE UNPREPARED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th August. Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung has again obtained leave of absence. His Excellency's condition is rather serious. For some days he has not attended the sittings of the Grand Council. The *Financial Times* has reported that he has been ill for some time. His Excellency's condition is rather serious. For some days he has not attended the sittings of the Grand Council. The *Financial Times* has reported that he has been ill for some time. His Excellency's condition is rather serious. For some days he has not attended the sittings of the Grand Council.

ADMIRAL SAH.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 15th August. An Imperial decree was issued on the 14th inst. appointing Admiral Sah Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces

The Regent has instructed Prince Ching and Tsai Cheuk to consult Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung as to the expediency of the proposed appointment.

THE PRESS.

CENSORSHIP REMOVED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 15th August.

Some time ago the Board of Civil Affairs instructed the Police to stop the Press from making reference to the negotiations proceeding with Japan in regard to affairs in the Three Eastern Provinces.

It is now proposed to remove the embargo.

CHINA'S FINANCES.

A PESSIMISTIC MEMORIAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 15th August.

A memorial has been submitted by the Ministry of Finance pointing out that every economy should be practised in view of the unsatisfactory condition of the finances of the Empire.

The memorial has been shelved.

TSINGTAU UNIVERSITY.

REGULATIONS APPROVED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 16th August.

The regulations for the Tsingtau University established by the German Government have been submitted to and approved by the Ministry of Education.

The Ministry has despatched officials to Tsingtau to make inquiries as to the University.

SHANGHAI TAOTAI.

PROPOSED DENUNCIATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 16th August.

It is proposed by the Censor to present a joint memorial denouncing the Shanghai Taotei; H.E. Tsai Nai-huang.

THE REGENT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

OFFICIALS TO REPORT TO THE GRAND COUNCIL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 16th August.

The Prince Regent has given instructions that all officials after their audience with His Imperial Highness should proceed to the chambers of the Grand Council and report his instructions so that they might be noted by the Council.

A monthly statement of all such instructions should be submitted to the Regent by the Grand Council.

H.E. KAO ERH CHIEN.

APPOINTMENT TO THE WAIWUPU.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 16th August.

An Imperial edict was issued on the 18th inst. appointing H.E. Kao Erh Chien, first secretary of the Waiwupu.

Before he arrives to take up his new duties, Taotai Kwan will act for him.

H.E. KAO ERH CHIEN.

GRAND COUNCIL'S INSTRUCTIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 17th August.

Upon his appointment to the Waiwupu, H.E. Kao Erh Chien, the Macao Delimitation Commissioner, wired to Peking for an audience with the Prince Regent.

The Grand Council replied to the effect that there was no necessity for His Excellency to proceed to Peking and directed him to concentrate his energies in the matter of the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao and to retain a firm attitude in regard thereto.

CHANG CHIH TUNG.

GRAND COUNCILLOR STILL INDPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 17th August.

The Prince Regent has directed Prince Ching to call on Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung and inquire after His Excellency's health and also to ascertain when he will be able to resume duties as His Im-

perial Highness is desirous of consulting him on the questions of the Antung-Mukden Railway and of the Tungkuanshan Miuing Concession.

ARMS FACTORY.

PROPOSED ENLARGEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 17th August.

The Ministry of War has asked for an appropriation of eight million taels to enlarge the arms factory.

ANTUNG-MUKDEN RAILWAY.

RUOMED APPPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 17th August.

It is rumoured that the Grand Council has agreed to Japan constructing the Antung-Mukden Railway.

Both Japan and China have appointed Special Commissioners to discuss the differences at issue.

CHINA'S STATEMENT TO THE POWERS.

In the eleventh month of the 31st year of Kuang Hsu (November 1905), the Chinese and Japanese plenipotentiaries agreed upon the conversion of the Antung-Mukden Railway from a military into a commercial line and they also agreed that the line should be built and repaired by the Japanese Government. It was stipulated in the Treaty that the right to redeem the railway at the end of fifteen years should remain with the Chinese Government, and it was also agreed that the work of reconstruction should be commenced within a period of two years. The construction and improvement of the line were to be carried as a joint Chinese and Japanese enterprise, each Government appointing commissioners for the purpose, and hence China has every right to send her representatives to take part in the control and inspection of the operations. At the expiry of the time stipulated in the agreement, however, the Japanese Government yielded to a request for a resumption of negotiations, and the Yuchuan accordingly sent officers to survey the line in company with officers appointed for that purpose by the Chinese Government. Subsequently the Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria) communicated with the Japanese Consul at Mukden, insisting upon holding to the original arrangements for the building of the line, but the Consul further delayed matters by refusing China's request that Japan should not place military guards either on or adjacent to the line, but should leave the policing of the railway zone to China, through whose territory the line runs. This is the reason of the long delay. Negotiations were still proceeding when, quite unexpectedly, on the 21st of this month (Friday, the 6th August), the Japanese Minister sent a communication to the Walupu charging China with procrastination and declaring that Japan would forthwith commence the work without Chinese co-operation.

On receipt of this communication the Walupu forwarded to the Japanese Minister in Peking a reply the gist of which was that as the improvements were being made in the interests of trade and commerce no necessity existed for the extension of the railway zone but China would not raise any objection if Japan wished to change the gauge and effect other improvements of an engineering character, the reply further emphasizing that in the event of the gauge being changed it must be made the same as that of the Peking-Mukden line, and that no other changes must be made than those entailed by the necessities of engineering. This stipulation has particular reference to the suggested possibilities of a general change of route. The reply also stated that no extension of military control or patrolling of railways in Manchuria would be permitted and that the Chinese Government would furnish police for guarding the line. It concluded by repudiating any responsibility for past delay.

We would point out to Your Excellencies that the Japanese Government resumed negotiations subsequent to the expiry of the time stipulated in the Treaty for the commencement of the work, but although this was the case, we, with a view to arriving at an amicable settlement of the differences existing between Japan and ourselves, did not refuse the request. Now, however, Japan, relying upon her superior strength, suddenly later acted regardless of the terms of the Treaty and seeks to lay the blame for the delay upon China.

We are sure that under the pretext of development of communications and commerce the Japanese Government desires to build this railway almost entirely for military purposes. It will also be remembered that the Japanese, in spite of treaty obligations, have made many other encroachments upon the rights and liberties of China.

In view of the situation set up by the matter treated of in the foregoing, and particularly regarding the extension of Japanese military control in Manchuria, we have been compelled to lay particular emphasis on the question of military protection of the railway and the constitution of the police force. If Japan had conceded these points this matter would have been settled long ago, and she would have been under no necessity to attempt to lay the blame for any delay at the door of China.

China still hopes for an amicable settlement within the terms of the Treaty, and in making this announcement to the Powers' chanceries simply to set forth the facts in their true light, leaving the world to judge to whom the blame attaches.—*National Review* (Shanghai).

THE PRATAS ISLAND.

HAULING DOWN OF JAPANESE FLAG.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 17th August.

The Walupu has requested the Japanese Minister to apply for instructions from his Government for the hauling down of the Japanese flag on the Pratas Island.

The Japanese Minister has not yet sent any reply.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

PROHIBITED TO FOREIGNERS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th August.

The Walupu has issued instructions to all Provinces prohibiting foreigners from running steamers beyond Treaty limits.

CHINESE MINISTERS.

TO WASHINGTON AND ROME.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th August.

H.E. Cheung Yam-tong, Minister-designate to Washington, and H.E. Ng Cheung-lim, Minister-designate to Rome, have fixed the 30th inst. as the date of their departure for the respective capitals to which they have been accredited.

TAOTAI WEI-HAN.

APPOINTED ON NAVAL BOARD.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th August.

Taotai Wei Han, director-general of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Imperial Chinese section), has been appointed by the Central Government to assist in the reorganisation of the Navy.

STUDENTS FOR AMERICA.

MINISTER APPOINTED CHIEF DIRECTOR.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th August.

The Ministry of Education has appointed Cheung Yam-tong, Minister to the United States, chief director of the Chinese students in America and Chung Man-yu, assistant director.

ANTUNG-MUKDEN RAILWAY.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th August.

It is reported that Na-Tung has been in conference with the Japanese Minister on the Antung-Mukden Railway affair and there is every hope of the matter being amicably settled.

ANTI-BRITISH BOYCOTT.

ADVOCATED BY KIUKIANG CHINESE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 19th August,

3 p.m.

In consequence of the acquittal of Inspector Mears, of the British Consulate, on the charge of the alleged manslaughter of a Chinaman at Kinkiang, the Chinese have advocated an anti-British Boycott.

NEW CANTON VICEROY.

DEPARTURE FROM NANKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 19th August.

H.E. Yuan Shu-Hsuan, Viceroy designate of Canton, will leave Nanking for Shanghai on 22nd inst.

ANTUNG-MUKDEN RAILWAY.

PROSPECTIVE SETTLEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 19th August.

The Walupu is about to come to terms with Japan on the Antung-Mukden Railway differences.

INTERPORT POLO.

SHANGHAI TEAM.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th August.

In preparation for the forthcoming Interport Polo Match the local team had some good practice on Saturday afternoon when nine chukkas were played, says the *Shanghai Mercury*. The ground was in good condition, the ponies were in good form and the players showed good combination.

The members of the Taiping Polo team consisting of Commanders Waddington, Lieut. Schade, Lieut. Meikins and Mr. H. Eckford, with Lieut. Pfeiffer as reserve, arrived here from the north today by the I.C. at Takao, and were received by members of the local Club.

The local team for the Interport match will be chosen this evening after further practice this afternoon. The Interport Match will be held on Wednesday afternoon and promises to be very interesting and should attract a large number of spectators.

Owing to the fact that Hongkong will not be able to take part, as for the past three months they have been unable to practice owing to the ground being closed, the "Keswick Challenge" trophy has been sent up from the South and will be on exhibition at the Polo ground on the day of the match.

ANTI-OPIUM MEASURES.

LAXITY IN PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th August.

Peking dispatches state that though the opium prohibition was enforced in Peking with much stringency at the outset, this keenness has since gradually worn off. It is now but a farce. Officials, who were addicted to smoking, after having been passed as cured, have been required to give bonds by sumptuary law to continue abstinence and to be re-examined after intervals of every three months. This re-examination only lasts for a few hours and may be easily gone through.

Opium-smoking officials have found it useful to band together and become sureties for each other. Thus the bond regulation is easily evaded. Smoking still openly goes on in their homes, and numerous secret dens and dens exist to accommodate smokers of the lower classes.

Abuse is also practised on the regulation requiring smokers to be licensed, as a number of smokers would join together to pay poor workers to take out licences enabling them to buy large quantities of the drug every day, ostensibly for their own consumption, but sufficient in reality for those who pay them for this illegal behaviour. In connection with this state of affairs much "squeezing" by yamen runners is being committed.—*N. G. D. News.*

A TRADE-MARK DISPUTE.

DECISION AGAINST A FOREIGN FIRM IN JAPAN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 18th August.

The Patent Bureau has decided in favour of the petitioner in a petition filed by Mr. Heiki Sadaejiro, of Tokyo, against the China Export, Import, and Bank Company, a German firm, No. 75, Kyō-machi, Kobe, for a declaration of the invalidity of a trade-mark, No. 38,093 registered by the respondent firm.

According to the decision in this case, of the Patent Bureau published in the *Official Gazette* of the 10th instant, the petitioner maintained that the trade-mark filed by the foreign firm in question consisted of the English words "Original Express" used on sewing machines and that as these words were habitually used among sewing machine dealers in their trade they could not be registered. That they were so used was evident from the fact that the large number of catalogues of sewing machines issued by makers in Europe and America contained, almost without exception, the

NOTES BY THE WAY.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Another decided fillip has been given to the Hongkong University scheme by the latest contribution of \$15,000 by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company. This handsome gift is characteristic of the traditions of the princely house and should act as an incentive to other British firms to come forward with their subscriptions. There are several prominent European business-houses that have not yet stirred in the matter by way of pecuniary aid, but these will, doubtless, respond to the final call for funds prior to the closing of the subscription list at the end of the current year. There is a possibility that the £10,000 required for the endowment and equipment fund may be realized without a number of firms having subscribed, but this should not act as a deterrent to further subscriptions, which might in all likelihood result in extra Chairs being established. This important fact should not be lost sight of by those who have British prestige at heart.

DOES ONE EAT BEER?

Some scientific authority has been expatiating on the merits of beer as a nutritive article and claims, not without well-established argument, that when one drinks good beer, one also eats beer. This is indeed satisfactory news (hypochondriacs please note) and certainly ought to swell the coffers of the local hotels. Indeed, if this latest scientific truth had been apparent to the worthy trio made famous by Jerome K. Jerome in his "Three Men in a Boat," it would have relieved those troubled souls of a great deal of heartburning as to the exact nature of their diet compatible with the slender state of their health. Unfortunately, the innocent trio lived in a different age.

A FORTUNATE BAR.

Who says that our dignified Bar is dry and uninteresting? Cynics are wont to describe the proceedings at our Law Courts with the aid of such terms as "plaites of the Bench," etc., but the presence of large blocks of ice in the Court-room in connection with a local litigation which has been going on now for some time struck the average observer as being distinctly coincident, not so say refreshing, at this time of year, when all and sundry are sighing for a merciful zephyr to cool their burning brow. During the progress of the case, it was found expedient for the Judges to visit the factory, which is responsible for the alleviation of thousands of parched throats and to this suggestion the bewigged exponents of legal intricacies gladly consented. This delightful deviation from the ordinary routine is diversion enough to make their less fortunate colleagues elsewhere engaged in the honourable profession turn green with envy. But then, a strenuous term of service in an enervating climate like that of Hongkong, also has its disadvantages.

THE HONGKONGITE'S PLAINT.

Propos of this, a remark or two concerning the average Hongkong newspaper reader may not be out of place. People at home are perfectly satisfied with only a few choice specimens of Flawdenism, if such a term may be permitted, in their daily paper and such enterprising accounts as a ramble to an ice factory are as rare as the dodo, but the Hongkong reader, whose power for grumbling as far as this daily paper is concerned seems to be highly developed, dearly loves as a rule to treat harmless persons, who have done them no harm to a long-winded dissertation as to be exact lines on which the paper should run. If the finest daily in the world were to be published in the Colony, it is open to doubt whether a single Hongkongite would for one moment admit that it was in any way comparable to a production of Fleet Street. But, as Mrs. Malaprop says, comparisons are "odorous."

TYphoon Topics.

Somewhat or other, my ideas drift to the subject of typhoons. So far, the Colony has been spared its dreaded annual visitor which brings destruction in its wake, but whether the cyclonic season will end as auspiciously as it has begun is another question. Old China hands tell me that a time there was when the Colony presented a clean sheet with regard to typhoons; but I fancy this was an exception which proved the rule. Dear me, the strain of my reflections will lead guileless folk to the conclusion that I am a confirmed pessimist and that I am trying to force the unwelcome visitor upon them. Nothing is further from the truth. But it might perhaps startle them to know that tourists have been complaining that the Director of the Observatory has been robbing them of an undoubted privilege, and many have been the walls of disappointment that have gone up. However, this is by the way, and the fact remains that old residents hold the opinion that sufficient for the day is the evil thereof and are thankful to Providence that thus far the undesirable visitor has preferred to exclude Hongkong from its itinerary. May the Colony's good fortune continue.

JUPITER PLUVIUS.

Typhoon talk naturally leads to a discussion of the Colony's rainfall. Jupiter Pluvius has been extremely attentive of late and during the past few days the torrential downpours have been responsible for the chagrin of many an enthusiastic bathing party. But the plethora of rain-laden clouds has had this advantage—it has helped to cool the sultry atmosphere and if for only one should forgive the officious Clerk of the Weather. The violent thunderstorms that have accompanied the heavy downpours have not been particularly conducive of composure on the part of nervous people, who are strongly of opinion that the thunder-storm is a greater evil than the rain itself. Really, some people are never satisfied.

CASUAL CRITIC.

WOMEN ATTACKED BY A BEAR.

ADVENTURE IN GIFU PREFECTURE.

Two women and a young girl who were wandering about near a wood in Ono district, Gifu prefecture, on the 27th ultimo, were suddenly pounced upon by a bear, said to be about seven feet in length, which rushed out of the wood at their approach. With a shriek they attempted to escape, but the bear reached the elder of the women, knocked her down, and bit her. Meanwhile the other two ran off, but the young girl floundered into a muddy pond close by. Hearing the noise the bear left its prey and made for the pond. However, the girl managed to clamber out on the other side covered with mud. By this time the cries of the women had attracted some villagers, upon seeing whom the bear disappeared into the wood. The injured woman was carried into the village, where it was found that her wound was of serious nature and might prove fatal. At latest advices, the villagers, who were greatly alarmed to learn that a bear was in the vicinity, were and say among to form a cordon round the wood, and were lying in wait for the animal, armed with farm implements and various nondescript weapons.

There are some sequestered spots in the mountains of Gifu prefecture, but the existence of a bear seems rather doubtful. Bears, moreover, will seldom attack human beings at a time when the vegetation, fat on which they live can be obtained in large quantity. Possibly the women were attacked by a wild dog—*dogo* Gifu.

COMPANY PROMOTION IN HONGKONG.

LETTER IN THE "FINANCIAL TIMES."

The following letter is reproduced from the *Financial Times*:

Sir,—As you are aware, the Hongkong Company Ordinances were framed to afford facilities for the registration and working of companies wishing to trade under the limited liability laws. As a general rule these Ordinances follow the English Company Acts, but owing to lack of supervision on the part of the Hongkong Government various abuses have crept in; and unscrupulous persons have not been slow to take advantage of the loose administration of the Ordinances, especially when these companies operate outside actual British territory. Companies registered in Hongkong, but working in China, can be brought under the jurisdiction of the British Supreme Court at Shanghai, but the Court has no jurisdiction whatever over persons of other nationalities who may commit all sorts of offences against the Hongkong Ordinances without being brought to book. This is indeed satisfactory news (hypochondriacs please note) and certainly ought to swell the coffers of the local hotels. Indeed, if this latest scientific truth had been apparent to the worthy trio made famous by Jerome K. Jerome in his "Three Men in a Boat," it would have relieved those troubled souls of a great deal of heartburning as to the exact nature of their diet compatible with the slender state of their health. Unfortunately, the innocent trio lived in a different age.

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on July 20, Mr. Ginnel asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies if he will say who was the consulting engineer on whose advice the changes of the Kowloon Railway were adopted which are alleged to account in part for the increased cost of construction; was it through the Crown Agents that advice was obtained; was the estimated cost of the changes tested by inviting public tenders; whether he is aware that the purposes of the line are commercial; and whether any competent person has estimated that the line can when working ever repay the principal or any interest on the money spent upon its construction?

Colonel Seely: The railway is being constructed throughout in accordance with the advice of the consulting engineers, Sir John Wolfe Barry and Partners. It is the custom for correspondence between the Colonial Office and the consulting engineers to pass through the Crown Agents. As the line was being constructed on the departmental system, it was obviously out of the question to invite tenders in respect of part of it; the line is being made in the interests of the trade of Hongkong, and it is confidently expected that after directly or indirectly through the increase of trade with the interior of China, the Colony will be amply repaid for the money expended on construction.

CHINESE SEAMEN.

Replying to Mr. Hawlock Wilson Mr. Winston Churchill said that the number of Chinese seamen of all ratings who were engaged through the mercantile marine office at Poplar during the quarter ended June 30, 1908, and June 30, 1909, was 112 and 493 respectively. In order to avoid misapprehension he should like to add that the figures for Poplar were quite exceptional. Taking the figures of the engagement of Chinese seamen at the principal ports of the United Kingdom for the first six months of the present year, and comparing them with those for the first six months of last year, it appeared that there was practically an increase, the total being 2,173 compared with 2,122.

SIBERIAN POSTAL ROUTE TO CHINA.

Mr. Holt asked the Postmaster-General if his predecessor had been called to the statement of the Acting Consul-General at Tientsin contained in Consular Report No. 4,775, Annual Series, that letters addressed via Siberia reach Tientsin in a little more, than half the time taken by letters posted in the United Kingdom without specific direction as to route; and if this is correct, whether he will assist British trade by forwarding by the quickest route all letters not specifically addressed?

The Postmaster-General: I am aware that the time of transit to Tientsin by way of Siberia is about half as long as by other routes. The hope that the public will induce the authorities to put a stop to a state of affairs which is fast degenerating into a scandal.

I am, etc.

A BRITISH MANUFACTURER.

Shanghai, June 19.

BLACKHEAD'S HILL LIGHT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that a group flashing red light with a white sector showing between S. 81° W. and S. 80° W. on a red brick tower on the summit of Blackhead's Hill (Chinsulsui Point) has been exhibited since the 1st August.

It shows a group of three flashes of one second duration, each flash with an interval of one second, followed by a period of five seconds darkness.

Since the same date a fixed red automatic light has been exhibited from the buoy marking the Cust Rock, situated 42 cables N. 75° E. from the above Light.

KULANGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 27th July, 1909.

Present:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (Chairman), E. Ecwicke, W. Kruse, Lim Kee Kar, Mencarini, S. Okuyama, W. Wilson, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

Mr. Lim Kee Kar was introduced and took his seat as Chinese member of the Council.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

After discussion, it was decided to fix the period of notice to be given either by the Council or the Secretary, to terminate the latter's agreement with the Council, at six months.

The secretary reported that inquiries had been made concerning (1) small-pox on the Island, and (2) disease amongst the cattle, with the result that there was found to be no foundation for such rumours, which, as regarded the cattle, might have originated in the fact that a farmer had been prosecuted and convicted for selling a cow for consumption unfit for human food, the purchaser—who afterwards sold the animal in Amoy—being also proceeded against and fined.

A communication was read from the Haifangtang requesting the Council to order the Kulangsu Sampans to register their sampans in the Haifangtang's port, and to carry special license boards issued by that official.

It was decided to inform the Haifangtang that the Council could not comply with his request, as the Council considered that, as the Kulangsu sampans already carried license boards, with the number plainly marked in both Chinese and Foreign characters, such boards were ample for purposes of identification, whether on the Kulangsu or the Amoy side, and that no good purpose would be served by compelling these sampans to carry two license boards; moreover, it would be a distinct hardship to call on these men to pay two license fees.

The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. Ltd., most gratifying terms on account of the very prompt and able manner in which the work was carried out by them, the contract being fixed at 56 days.

NEW LAW COURTS.

PROGRESS OF THE BUILDING.

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UNDER DUTCH RULE.

PROSPECTS OF THE MALAYA IN SUMATRA.

The *Locomotif*, a newspaper published at Samarang, draws a comparison between Dutch and British administrative methods, as seen in the F. M. and Sumatra, respectively. Felt justice is done to the wonderful strides made in the F. M. S. through the tin industry and plantation enterprise, but it is declared that the people of the land—the Malays—are the least benefited. Our contemporary maintains that they are crowded out and thrust aside by hordes of foreign immigrants—Chinese, and Tamils—and that the Malay rulers have very little voice in the government.

Turning to Sumatra, not including Aceh, where war still prevails, it is stated in the *Locomotif* that the native chiefs and sultans are under treaties which expressly leave the native under their rule. The first charge on the revenue is the civil list of the native rulers, the next is the salaries of the officials—while the balance is spent for the benefit of the native population in public works and improvements; moreover, it is asserted that all the undertakings projected in Manchuria at the cost of blood are about to vanish like a dream.

The military authorities were strongly opposed to the moderate attitude originally taken up by the Foreign Office on the question of the Antung-Mukden Railway, and it was because of pressure brought to bear that the views of the Foreign Office have been

THE RETRENCHMENT SCHEME

PROPOSED ABDICTION OF POST OF ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

The following minute is by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Head of the Sanitary Department:—
His Excellency has instructed me to ascertain whether the members of the Board concur with me in stating that only two Medical Officers of Health are now required and not three. I proposed to refer the matter to members in connection with the Retrenchment Committee's proposal; as the matter is urgent, however, I should like to bring it forward at the next meeting in the form of a resolution: "That the Board recommends that there should in future be one Assistant Medical Officer of Health only and that the post of Assistant Medical Officer of Health be abolished as soon as convenient, and that arrangements be made with the Medical Department for the loan of a medical officer during the absence on leave, etc., of either the Medical Officer of Health or the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, to discharge the duties of a sanitary adviser to the Board and the Department."

13.8.9.

Mr. Ho Kom Tong minuted:—I think one A.M.O.H. is quite enough.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper:—With the large amount of mortuary work to be done by A. M. O. H. it is doubtful if the proposed retrenchment is advisable.

Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliams:—I think that this is a wise and suitable retrenchment and I don't agree with the minute of Mr. Shelton Hooper that the amount of work in the mortuary is likely to give any serious trouble.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak:—I agree with Dr. Fitzwilliams.

Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin:—This cannot be considered satisfactorily without full discussion in Committee as to present duties of the A. M. O. H. and some explanation of the reasons why the post can be now abolished.

Director of Public Works:—I think, too, some explanation and discussion is necessary.

TERRIBLE SEA TRAGEDY.

MOTHER MURDERS CHILDREN.

Marooned on Middleton Reef for more than a month, the captain's wife killing with her own hand her two children and throwing their bodies overboard to keep the starving sailors from killing and eating her offspring, the death of the mother the following day and the rescue of the five remaining sailors the day after by an English tramp steamer, is the story of hardship and suffering brought to Manila by Captain Schuldt, of the German freighter *Sommerberg*, which arrived yesterday, reports the *Manila Times* of 7th instant.

The *Sommerberg* came direct from Sydney to Manila, and the vessel bearing the rescued sailors arrived there the day before the sailing of Captain Schuldt for this port.

From Captain Schuldt's story, of the tragedy it appears that a Norwegian bark, of which he did not remember the name, went ashore in a blow on Middleton Reef about 200 miles northeast of Sydney, and the skipper and some of the sailors were washed overboard almost as soon as the vessel struck. The reef is one of the most dangerous in that part of the world and many vessels have come to an untimely end on her rock.

For more than four weeks these shipwrecked sailors, the skipper's wife and four children, were marooned on the island, help coming once when an English ship came in sight and the officers took photographs of the stranded bark, but thought her to be abandoned and sailed away again. This occurred two weeks before the final rescue of the remaining members of the crew, and as the half-starved men and the woman saw their hope of rescue fade from sight over the horizon, their plight was indeed pitiful.

Another vessel was stranded on the reef a short time before the striking of the Norwegian bark, and some of the sailors went over to this vessel to get provisions if there were any on board. Returning they encountered heavy seas and before getting back to their starting point 17 of them were drowned.

Soon after the drowning of these sailors two of the children died from exhaustion. There were but five remaining sailors, the wife of the captain and two children at this time, emaciated and dying of hunger and thirst. On the small island where they were wrecked there was no vegetation and no fresh water. They were all half-crashed from starvation and lack of water, their condition made worse by drinking sea water which was the only liquid they could get.

Murmurs began among the sailors to kill the two remaining children for food, but the mother overheard the threats and that night her own hand killed her babies and threw their weighted bodies into the sea in order that they might not be used for food by the demented men.

The following day the mother herself died from exhaustion and the nervous shock from the murder committed less than twenty-four hours before. Within a day from the time she died hope again flickered in the breasts of the ship-wrecked sailors as they saw smoke on the horizon of the tropical sea.

The smoke grew steadily more distinct, and within a few hours an English steamer lay off from the wreck and took the five remaining men on board and steamed away from Sydney.

Upon their arrival at that port they could give only disconnected reports of their experience, as every man in the crowd was more or less demented from the long period of suffering, and from hoping against hope for rescue. They were well taken care of on the ship that took them off, and upon arrival at Sydney were given hospital treatment, for their condition was nearly hopeless on account of lack of nourishment and water for so long a period.

SALE OF THE "HYGRIA."

LETTER FROM GOVERNMENT.

The following letter from Government relative to the use of Kennedy Town Hospital for the treatment of small-pox and the sale of the hospital bulk *Hygria*, was considered at the Sanitary Board meeting last Tuesday afternoon:

Colonial Secretary's Office,

28th July, 1900.

Sir,—I am directed to state for the information of the Sanitary Board, that, upon the recommendation of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, supported by Dr. Stedman, His Excellency the Governor has decided to effect a retrenchment in the Colonial expenditure by using the Kennedy Town Hospital for the treatment of small-pox and by selling the hospital bulk *Hygria*. His Excellency has also decided at the request of the Directors of the Tung Wah Hospital that leave should be given to the Chinese community to use their Infectious Diseases Hospital at Kennedy Town for the treatment of small-pox, and the necessity of the construction of a new small-pox hospital, under the auspices of the Tung Wah Hospital, has thus been obviated.—I am, etc.,

A. M. THOMSON.

The Secretary,
Sanitary Board.

COMPANY PROMOTION
IN HONGKONG.

OPINIONS IN SHANGHAI.

The following letter on the above subject appear in the *N. C. D. News*:

Sir,—In your comments under the above heading in to-day's issue of your paper you state, "The specific instance to which the writer alludes . . . is not a violation of the Hongkong Ordinances nor would it be a violation of the English Company Acts." This would undoubtedly be so according to the Companies Act of 1900, but there can be no doubt whatever that, in the instance referred to, there would have been a violation of the existing Acts. One of the weak points of the Act of 1900 was that relating to the issue of prospectuses, and this weakness was so apparent that drastic amendments were inserted in the Act of 1900 and '90. As it now stands, the English Companies Act states, *inter alia*:

"Sec. 80, ss. 2.—A copy of every such prospectus signed by every person who is named therein as a director or proposed director of the company or by his agent authorized in writing, shall be filed for registration, and no such prospectus shall be issued until a copy thereof has been filed for registration."

ss. 5.—If a prospectus is issued without a copy thereto being so filed, the company and every person who is knowingly a party to the issue of the prospectus shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5 for every day from the date of the issue of the prospectus until a copy thereof is so filed.

2. The badge required by section 6 of the Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1897, shall be worn outside the sleeve of every excise officer detailed for the searching of persons on public wharves or for executing opium warrants, and such badge shall show the excise officer's office and name and address of the informer.

3. Not more than five excise officers shall enter or be in a family house at the same time for the purpose of executing a search warrant, and each of such excise officers shall be provided with a dark lantern.

4. Excise officers detailed to execute a search warrant shall allow themselves to be searched by the Police before leaving the Police Station from which they proceed to the search, and also on their way to the place to be searched.

I am, etc.

H. P. KING.

Shanghai, August 11, 1900.

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. H. P. King is a little too positive in stating that it is illegal by English law to issue the prospectus of a company before the company has been incorporated. Section 80 of the Consolidated Act of 1900 clearly contemplates the possibility of a prospectus being issued prior to incorporation as it commences as follows:—

"Every prospectus issued by or on behalf of a company or in relation to any intended company shall be filed, etc."

It is clearly illegal by English law to issue a prospectus before the same has been filed for registration, but it is apparently legal and practicable to file such prospectus for registration before filing the memo and articles for registration. Your correspondent appears to have been confused between the regulations providing for the filing of a prospectus for registration and the regulations providing for the filing of the memorandum and articles for registration, which are two quite different things.

It would naturally be expected that a company established outside the United Kingdom should have to comply with the same conditions as a company established in the United Kingdom. There is, however, nothing in the Act of 1900 to this effect, although there are provisions specifically relating to companies established outside the United Kingdom. Section 274, subsection 4, merely provides that "every company to which this section applies, and which uses the word 'Limited' as a part of its name, shall in every prospectus inviting subscriptions for its shares or debentures in the United Kingdom state the country in which the company is incorporated," etc.

* * * Prior to the arrival of the above letter we had received word from the Mr. King that he had overlooked the point raised by "H." ED.

MAP OF HONGKONG.

NEW SURVEYS.

Many surveys of considerable extent were undertaken last year for the purpose of defining the boundaries of lots or preparing sale or lease plans. The most extensive works of this nature were the surveys of 30 Squatter Villages which took more than one surveyor's time for the whole year, the completion of the survey of Deep Bay, which occupied a surveyor over three months, and a survey of the whole of

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's property at Quarry Bay which, taking the combined time of surveyors engaged, occupied over six months' time of one surveyor. In addition to these, a certain amount of triangulation work to form the foundation of a trigonometrical survey of Hongkong and Kowloon was carried out, and extensive surveys were made of the southeastern portion of Kowloon Peninsula in connection with railway work and of several blocks of land held by the Military Authorities for the purpose of determining boundaries and areas. A survey was also prepared of the Naval properties in the vicinity of Macdonald Road, (re-named Canton Road), Kowloon, for the issue of leases.

Seeing that such extensive surveys have had to be undertaken, it was decided that in future uniform scales of 50 feet to an inch (1/600) and 2 feet to an inch (1/2400) should be adopted for the maps of the whole Colony thus getting rid of difficulties hitherto experienced owing to the variety of scales in use. The whole of Hongkong, Kowloon Peninsula and New Kowloon have been divided into Ordnance Sheets and the survey of Kowloon is being pushed on with a view of replacing the existing map which is on the (1/2500) scale.

ORIENTAL TELEPHONE
COMPANY.

THE HONGKONG CONCERN.

The subscription list opened on July 13 and closed on July 16, for an issue by the Oriental Telephone and Electric Company, Limited, of £50,000 four per cent, redeemable debenture stock at 86 per cent, ranking pari passu with £150,000 similar stock already issued, and constituting the balance of an authorised amount of £300,000. The stock is repayable at par on July 1, 1915, but may be redeemed after July 1, 1910, in whole or in part, on six calendar months' notice. The stock is secured by a trust deed operating as a first floating charge upon the whole undertaking and assets of the company, both present and future. The prospectus states that the company provides telephonic communication in Madras, Singapore, Rangoon, Moulmein, and Mauritius, and exercises a controlling influence in the following companies:—The Telephone Company of Egypt, working in the whole of Egypt; the Bengal Telephone Company, working in Calcutta; the Bombay Telephone Company, working in Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Karachi; and the China and Japan Telephones and Electric Company, working in Hongkong and Kowloon. The shares thus held, with debentures in the Bengal Telephone Company and the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Company, were valued in the balance sheet for 1900 at £126,703, while the company's freehold premises in Singapore, Rangoon, and Moulmein were valued at over

HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

AMENDMENT OF FORM OF GRANT.

In the current issue of the *Government Gazette* are printed certain amending conditions to the form of grant of the Hongkong Opium Farm. They relate to arrears of illicit opium and were accepted by the Opium Farmer and have been enforced during the current Farm. The amendment of conditions to be fulfilled by the grantee are as follows:—

(a) The Government to be at liberty at any time to depose persons to supervise the boiling and preparation of opium.

(b) To observe the following rules relating to searches in addition to those contained in the Ordinances:—

1. Whenever, a house or floor of a house in which the occupation of one Chinese family has been unsuccessfully searched for opium, and whenever the Captain Superintendent of Police has reason to suspect that a search warrant for opium has been obtained on false information, the grantee shall furnish confidentially to the Captain Superintendent of Police name and address of the informer.

2. The badge required by section 6 of the Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1897, shall be worn outside the sleeve of every excise officer detailed for the searching of persons on public wharves or for executing opium warrants, and such badge shall show the excise officer's office and name and address of the informer.

3. Not more than five excise officers shall enter or be in a family house at the same time for the purpose of executing a search warrant, and each of such excise officers shall be provided with a dark lantern.

4. Excise officers detailed to execute a search warrant shall allow themselves to be searched by the Police before leaving the Police Station from which they proceed to the search, and also on their way to the place to be searched.

I am, etc.

H. P. KING.

Shanghai, August 11, 1900.

The following application received by the Sanitary Board for a "killing" room in the Central Market to be used as a fruit stall was laid on the table at the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon:—

Hongkong, 12th February, 1900.

Sir,—There are at present two vacant places in the Central Market formerly used for slaughtering poultry, but are now abolished which would be very suitable for the stalls where ladies could come right in and choose whatever they wanted instead of standing outside on the pavement while a lot of coolies stand at them. I know many ladies and gentlemen would like to taste the fruits but there being no respectable place in the market where one could do so.

Should I be able to obtain the above-mentioned stall, I shall have them nicely fixed up with a few chairs whose customers could sit and wait while their vegetables or fruits are being weighed.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd) CHAS. HENRY KIM.

S. T. DUNN, Esq.,
Sup't, E. and F. Department.

Mr. Adam Gibson, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, wrote as follows:—These rooms have been practically unoccupied since the new killing rooms were erected at the end of the market. They are only used at festival times and they are not crowded. I have already suggested in my reports on markets that one of them might be closed. I think it might be a good thing to let this as a stall for three years at the average rent of the other fruit stalls and at the end of that time its value would be better known. There are not too many fruit stalls.

It will naturally be expected that a company established outside the United Kingdom should have to comply with the same conditions as a company established in the United Kingdom. There is, however, nothing in the Act of 1900 to this effect, although there are provisions specifically relating to companies established outside the United Kingdom. Section 274, subsection 4, merely provides that "every company to which this section applies, and which uses the word 'Limited' as a part of its name, shall in every prospectus inviting subscriptions for its shares or debentures in the United Kingdom state the country in which the company is incorporated," etc.

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CHINESE PUBLIC DISPENSARIES.

COMMITTEE'S EXCELLENT WORK.

In the report of the Registrar-General just issued, will be found the following reference to the Chinese public dispensaries:—

The three Dispensaries in Victoria (the Eastern, Central and Western), were early in the year put under the control of the Tung Wah Hospital, on the understanding that the hospital should be guided by the advice of the Public Dispensaries Committee, a body appointed for this arrangement towards the end of the year, and the Dispensary Committee is now in control. It is composed of the Registrar-General as chairman, the Chinese Members of Council and of the Sanitary Board, the three chairman of the annual committee of the Tung Wah Hospital and a number of the other leading Chinese. The accounts of the Victoria Dispensaries are kept by the Registrar-General, who is also charged with the collection of sub-

scriptions. The three Dispensaries on the Kowloon side (Yau Ma Tei, Hung Hom and Kowloon City), are more independent. They collect their own subscriptions, banking the money with the Registrar-General, and keep their own accounts. They have separate committees, on which the Chinese Members of Council have seats.

The work of the Dispensaries is of a dual nature. On its educational side it is performed mainly by the committees with the assistance of a large number of "street committee men" (kal-fong chik-lei) who are men of importance in their own streets, and able to bring a good influence to bear on their neighbours. The purely medical and surgical work is done by the doctors with their staffs of clerks and stretcher coolies.

The work of the committee and street committee men in connection with the discouragement of "dumping" has been fully reported on in a separate report.

In other propagandist work the committee have been equally public-spirited, especially in disseminating literature bearing on the connection between rats and plague. They have also distributed for the Sanitary Department some thousands of traps and have brought about a weekly deadly rate of rats of over 1,000 at no cost to the rate-payer. They also made wholesale poisoning of rats possible by assuring the co-operation of the mass of the population. It is no small advantage to have the natural spokesmen of the people as advocates of hygienic measures, and on the side of sanitation.

It may be added that the applications for Government midwives through the Dispensaries represent only a fraction of the cases undertaken by the midwives. The total number of new cases treated in the six Dispensaries is 24,353, an increase of over 30 per cent, as compared with last year.

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TROUBLE ON THE "ASHTABULA."

CHIEF OFFICER GIVEN FORTY-TWO DAYS.
in the Marine Court, on the 18th inst., before
Lieut. G. W. Beckwith R.M., Acting Harbour
Master, Captain George Harding, Master of the
British s.s. *Ashtabula*, chartered by the Standard
Oil Company, proceeded against Charles Stan-
cliffe, Second Officer of his ship, for continued
wilful disobedience to the lawful commands of
the Master, on the 11th and 12th instant at
Shanghai.

The master of the *Ashtabula* stated that his
ship was in Yokohama and, on the 20th ult., before
the Second Officer (defendant) was allowed
shore leave. He came to Wright's Hotel at
about 11 p.m., hopelessly drunk and fell out of
his rickshaw. He was taken in for the night
but made himself a nuisance, going into various
bed-rooms and using filthy language. He was
still drunk next morning and witness ordered
him on board his ship at once. He took no
notice but stayed in the Bar. Witness went on
board his ship at 6 p.m., the next day and found
the Second Officer away from his place of duty.
He turned to next morning. Witness then
cautioned him but did not let him go as this
was his first offence. On the 11th inst., witness
went ashore at Shanghai, the ship being
alongside the wharf and left the Second Officer
in charge of the ship. She was loading tea
and was working night. Witness returned
to the ship at about 10.30 p.m., accompanied
by his wife and a lady passenger. He found
the Second Officer very drunk and using filthy
language. About midnight, witness went on
deck to see how things were going. He found
the Second Officer with his head down a sky-light, flashing a hand-lamp on a
lady who was sleeping below. It is soon as he
saw witness, he cleared forward. Witness
then closed the sky-light and warned the Chief
Officer that the Second Mate was drunk. At
5 a.m., next morning, witness went down into
the saloon and found a lady passenger very
much frightened, having been constantly annoyed
during the night by the Second Officer,
who went into her room twice. He further
annoyed her by flashing an electric torch
through the port-hole of her cabin and using
filthy language. At 7 a.m., witness sent the
Chief Officer for the defendant. The Chief
Officer returned and informed witness that
the Second Officer was too drunk to get him
awake. Witness then went into his room and
got him out. He then logged defendant and
suspected him from duty, pending the ship's
arrival at Hongkong. As he considered him a
danger to the safe navigation of the ship, witness
took the precaution of reporting the matter
to the Harbour Master on arrival.

The Chief Officer stated that on the 11th inst.,
the ship being alongside the wharf, he was re-
lieved by the Second Officer at 6 p.m., for night
duty. At about 11 p.m., the master returned
with his wife and a lady passenger, during
which time he saw the Second Officer and
considered him fit for duty. He was sent for
by the master about 8 a.m., the next morning
to bring the Second Officer to him but could
not get the latter up. Witness was in the saloon
when the log was read over to the Second
Officer. He considered him at the time stupidly
drunk and unfit for duty.

A lady passenger who was travelling on the
Ashtabula at the time of the incident stated
that she joined the ship at Shanghai at about 11
p.m. on the 11th inst. She saw the Second Offi-
cer, who was in a drunken state and who used
filthy language. At about midnight, witness re-
tired to his cabin. The Second Officer came into
her cabin but seeing her awake went into the
saloon. Witness put the light out and locked
her door. Defendant tried the door, but finding
it closed, he went to the sky-light and kept
flashing a light into her cabin. Witness was
in such a frightened condition throughout the
night, that she dressed and sat up.

Defendant denied that on the night of the
20th ult., he was drunk in Yokohama. He went
to Wright's Hotel but did not see the master on
that night. He saw him next day at noon
and asked him for money to go on board. He was
perfectly sober all the time he was ashore.
He went on board at about 5 p.m. An hour later he was on duty but as there
was nothing to do, he went and lay down.
He was never warned by the master. On
the 11th inst., he was on duty from 6 p.m.,
and was sober. Defendant denied all the
statements made by the lady passenger and
the master, as to his being a "nuisance" and
annoying the passengers.

Other evidence was also taken.
Sentence of 42 days' imprisonment without
hard labour was passed; the Harbour Master
at the same time characterising the Second
Officer's conduct as disgraceful.

FRACAS ON A STEAMER.

CHINESE CARGO COOLIES ATTACK THE
PASSENGERS.

There was a serious affray on the N. D. L.
steamer *Loo Sok* at 9.30 a.m., yesterday, reports
the *Straits Times* of 13th inst., when the cargo
coolies went aboard after the steamer had dropped
over three hundred passengers from Swatow
and was just out of quarantine. The cargo
coolies were very anxious to start work and
found themselves much impeded by the pas-
sengers who were not in a very great hurry to go
ashore, and also by their luggage, which littered
the deck. It was an easy step from harsh words
to blows, and soon the cargo coolies were at-
tacking the passengers right and left. One pas-
senger, named Lee Oh Tew, who was on the
lower deck, had a jar thrown on him from
above, with the result that his skull was fractured.
Police was summoned from the shore and
mobilized in the fight, assisted by the ship's
officers. European constable No. 6 narrowly
escaped serious injury, a stalwart coolie
throwing a heavy box at him from the deck
above, which he avoided by jumping aside
just as it fell. The ship's officers scattered the
coolies right and left and the police
made seven arrests. The injured man was
removed to the hospital where his deposition
was taken, as is in a critical state. The ac-
cused were brought before the third magistrate,
this morning, as a charge of affray. The first
accused was also charged with causing grievous
hurt to the injured man, but this charge will
not be heard at present, but will await the
result of the man's injuries.

Second officer Walisch gave a graphic de-
scription of the fight and the further hearing of
the case was postponed.

On the 12th inst., before Mr. F. W. Hadley,
vice-consul, acting judicially, Mr. F. W. Brooks
made an application on behalf of Chas. A.
Engelbracht, who was committed for trial be-
fore the U. S. Court for China on a charge of
embezzlement, for reduction of bail, which was
fixed the previous day at \$4,000 (gold),
reports the *Shanghai Times*. The petition
stated that defendant would have con-
siderable difficulty in raising a bond of
\$4,000 gold and praying that, in view of the
fact that the U. S. Court for China would not
hold a session until October, the amount of the
bail should be substantially reduced. After
due consideration his Honour decided that half
the sum of \$2,000 gold would be sufficient.
The sum made accordingly. The *Ashtabula*
will be subsequently executed.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANK.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN LONDON.

The London managers of the Hongkong and
Shanghai Bank have received a telegram from
the head office at Hongkong that, subject to
audit, the directors intend recommending the
payment of a dividend of 1/2 per share, free of
income tax, for the half-year to June 30, 1909,
adding \$750,000 to the silver reserve fund,
and carrying forward to the next half-year
\$2,000,000. The reserve funds after this ad-
dition will stand as follows:—Sterling reserve
fund, £1,000,000, equal \$1,000,000; silver
reserve fund, \$15,250,000; total, \$16,250,
000. The dividend is at the same rate as a
year ago, when \$600,000 was added to silver
reserve and \$250,000 written off premises ac-
count, and the same sum, as now, carried forward.
The proposed distribution and allo-
cation may, therefore, be said to be the same as
last year. The declaration seems to have
caused disappointment in several quarters
which had looked for a larger distribution.
The dividend was retained at the same
rate as last year was looked on unfavourably,
and the quotation for shares has receded.
It is not easy for outsiders to pronounce judg-
ment, but the policy of building up strong re-
serves and consolidating the splendid position
attained would seem to be dictated by prudent
counsel.—*L. & C. Express.*

S.S. "HOI MING."

EXPECTED TO RESUME RUN IN TWO DAYS.

Sub last.
The West River steamer *Hoi Ming* (Captain
Evans) which was beached on Lin Tin Island
early on Friday morning last, owing to the
coupling of her tail shaft, will be ready to resume
her regular trips to Kowloon and back in a
day or so. As we have already said the *Hoi Ming*
was beached, but not long afterwards,
after she had been pumped out, she came to
Hongkong and was beached at Mongkok,
where the repairs were attended to. It was ex-
pected that the vessel would continue her usual
route to-night, but as certain special alterations
have to be made it will not be far at least two
days before the *Hoi Ming* gets under way.

JAPANESE SUGAR EXCISE LAW.

MOVEMENT FOR AMENDMENT.

The leading Japanese sugar-interests are orga-
nizing a movement for the amendment of the
Sugar Excise Law, reports the *Japan Chronicle*.
It is pointed out that before the special war tax
was raised in January, 1909, the sugar excise
was Y1 on the first quality, Y1.60 on the second,
Y2.20 on the third, and Y2.80 on the fourth,
the difference in the rate of tax on each quality
being uniformly 60 sen. This arrangement was
considered fair. Since the special war-tax was
raised, the tax has been gradually increased,
and now the rate stands at Y3 on first
quality, Y5.50 on second, Y8.50 on third,
and Y10 on fourth, the differences in
the rate on each quality ranging from
Y1.50 to Y3. The difference between the
rates on crude and refined sugar, which was
formerly not more than 60 sen, is now Y3 and the demand for refined sugar has
begun to decline. The sugar producers in
Japan Proper and Formosa have therefore
agreed to organize a movement for an amend-
ment of the Sugar Excise Law at the first
step towards an improvement in the sugar mar-
ket, it being evident that high taxation is dam-
aging the trade.

A meeting was held a few days ago, at which
there were present Mr. Fujiyama, president of
the Dai-Nippon Sugar Company, Mr. Fujita,
president of the Formosas Sugar Company, Mr.
Kusakami, president of the Enosuwa Sugar Company
(of Formosa), and Messrs. Masuda and
Abe, of the Yokohama Sugar Company. In
discussing the question, we learn from the
Asahi that opinions were divided between the
refiners and the producers of crude sugar. The
former recommended that the rate on the second
quality be Y5.50, that on the third Y6, and that
on the fourth Y7 in order to diminish the tam-
ping of producers of crude sugar to pass third
quality for second, while the producers while
desirous of lowering the rate on refined sugar
(fourth quality) and of benefiting themselves
indirectly by the consequent increased demand,
opposed the lowering of the rate on the third
quality for the reasons above-stated. The re-
sult of the conference will be laid before the
Finance Department shortly.

A MARKET OFFENCE.

SAI-WAN-HO MARKET AS A SLEEPING PLACE.

Last Tuesday, in the Police Court, before
Mr. F. A. Hartland, three coolies were charged
with trespassing in the Sai-wan-ho Market, at
Shau-ki-wan, on Monday. Inspector Collett,
who prosecuted, said that the men were found
asleep on empty stalls. They could not enter
the market at night because it was closed, but
they passed their time there during the day,
and when they were not sleeping they were
smoking and expectorating about the place.
They had access in the avenue at the rear of
the market, but would not go there. His
Worship considered the offence a serious one.
It was the first case of its kind and he
imposed a fine of \$5 each—the opinion being
a month's hard labour each. The fine was
paid.

BAD FISH.

SHOPKEEPER FINED ON TECHNICAL OFFENCE.

A Chinaman doing business at 81, Bonham
Strand, was charged in the Police Court, last
Wednesday, with having in his possession five
cases and two baskets of fish, which was unfit
for human consumption.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who appeared for the
defendant, informed the Court that the fish was
not for sale. His client was selling the stuff
on commission, but as he had discovered the
fish to be bad he kept the stuff in his house
until the owner arrived in the Colony to turn it
over to him.

Dr. Clark said that the defendant should
have reported the matter to a Sanitary Inspector,
who would have had the stuff destroyed.

The Magistrate (Mr. Wood) was of opinion
that a technical offence had been committed,
and imposed a fine of \$5.

On the 12th inst., before Mr. F. W. Hadley,
vice-consul, acting judicially, Mr. F. W. Brooks
made an application on behalf of Chas. A.
Engelbracht, who was committed for trial be-
fore the U. S. Court for China on a charge of
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\$4,000 gold and praying that, in view of the
fact that the U. S. Court for China would not
hold a session until October, the amount of the
bail should be substantially reduced. After
due consideration his Honour decided that half
the sum of \$2,000 gold would be sufficient. The *Ashtabula*
will be subsequently executed.

SHIPPING SUBSIDIES IN
JAPAN.

THE RESULT OF PROTECTION.

Japan has been spending a large amount of
money for the last ten years on the encouragement
of her shipping trade, and it is interesting
to inquire into the result obtained by this
system of liberal subsidies. As is well known,
the principal routes on which a large subsidy
is paid are the European, the Hongkong-
Seattle, the Hongkong-San Francisco, and the
Australian lines. Since 1900 Japan has been
giving an annual subsidy of Y2,073,000 to
the first-named line, which employed
1,600 steamers of 6,000 tons each; Y654,000 to
the Hongkong-Seattle line, on which
three ships of a similar tonnage are
used; and Y1,013,000 to the Hongkong-San
Francisco line, with three steamers. Not all
the necessary materials for arriving at the actual
results of the business on these lines are obtainable,
remarks the *Tokyo Asahi* (*Oriental Economic*),
but from official returns available
as insight may be had into the working
of these subsidised routes. The total amount
of cargo and the number of passengers carried
since the inauguration of the subsidies are
shown below:

EUROPEAN LINE.

	Cargo.	Passenger.
1899-1900	154,230 tons	3,788
1900-1901	149,124	6,811
1901-1902	40,891	7,494
1902-1903	145,164	8,381
1903-1904	211,802	3,744
1904-1905	81,102	2,554
1905-1906	125,502	9,481

HONGKONG-SEATTLE LINE.

	Cargo.	Passenger.
1901-1902	80,41	3,380
1902-1903	194,852	8,679
1903-1904	94,593	4,288
1904-1905	98,603	2,619
1905-1906	122,450	4,519
1906-1907	185,125	10,577

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

	Cargo.	Passenger.
1899-1900	67,819 tons	10,136
1900-1901	65,038	11,509
1901-1902	91,486	15,404
1902-1903	50,570	12,584
1903-1904	14,690	1,662
1904-1905	9,574	1,558
1905-1906	60,003	13,539
1906-1907	75,333	11,220

Apart from the first year in which these lines
were inaugurated, and from 1903 to 1906, when
the trade was affected by the war and its aftermath,
the trade on these lines was carried on smoothly,
during the remaining four years. None of these lines, however, show any marked
increase in the amount of cargo carried at the
end of the period dealt with over that carried
at the time the services were started, and although
some increase is noticeable in the number
of passengers it is comparatively insignificant.
It would be interesting to know whether
the ships on the European and Hongkong-
Seattle lines are carrying full cargo on each
voyage, and, if so, what necessity there is for
subsidiing these lines by the annual expenditure
of a large amount of money. The following
tables showing the tonnage of the principal
cargo imported into and exported from Japan
through these lines and that which is distributed
abroad will give a clearer insight into the
situation:

EUROPEAN LINE.

	Import to and Export
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The "Fatshan" Affair.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

STRUCTURES ON THE SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

We have received the following letter for publication:

Canton, 13th August, 1909.

Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH".

Sir,—As this case is again being commented upon in all the daily papers, I hope you will allow me a small space in your valuable columns to briefly recapitulate the entire affair, as well as what had transpired at the preliminary inquiry held at the British Consulate, and lastly what followed thereafter.

It will be remembered that, in November last, a Chinese passenger travelling on the steamer *Fatshan*, from Hongkong to Canton, died. It is alleged, as a result of having been violently kicked by a watchman or ticket collector, and Mr. Fox, British Consul-General, held an inquiry at the British Consulate in the presence of the Portuguese Consul-General, Mr. Moraes, Mr. Sit Wing Nin the Viceroy's Foreign Deputy, the "Hon. Ho Magistrate," the Manager of B. & S., owners of s.s. *Fatshan*. Dr. Davenport, who held a post mortem examination on the body of the deceased, and others. At the conclusion of the inquiry, the British Consul-General said:—"No definite charge has been framed against the watchman Noronha of having caused the death of that Chinese passenger; the Viceroy's letter simply states that a Chinese passenger on the *Fatshan* had been murdered by a foreigner, no further details are given. However, as I learned from other sources that the watchman Noronha was accused of having done this thing, and as he voluntarily came to this Consulate and offered himself for investigation into the truth of the allegations against him, I decided to hold the inquiry. As Noronha is a Portuguese subject he should be tried by his own Consul, but in consultation with my Portuguese colleague, Mr. Moraes, I decided that, in view of the fact that the alleged criminal offence had been committed on board a British steamer by a person on that steamer's articles, and in view of the popular excitement prevailing in regard to this case, it would be expedient that I should first hold a preliminary inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of that Chinese passenger on the *Fatshan*. This I have done in as public and thorough a manner as possible. A deputy from the Viceroy has been present at the hearing, taking notes and cross-examining the witness; the public, including members of the Chinese press, have been allowed to be present. I have come to the conclusion, after carefully considering all the evidence that has been brought forward, that there is not sufficient evidence to justify me in handing over the accused to his Consul on a charge of having caused the death of that passenger. Dr. Davenport's evidence, given in the clearest and most explicit manner, goes to show that the deceased died a natural death. Under these circumstances the accused, as far as this Court is concerned, is discharged."Immediately thereafter the Chinese Press published hostile articles concerning the case, insisting that another trial should be held, and the Viceroy did not in asking the British Consul to hold a new trial, which Mr. Fox, is refusing, said that only the Portuguese Consul could do it, if he finds it convenient and justifiable. A few days later Mr. Moraes received a formal despatch on the subject from the Viceroy to which he courteously replied that he would gladly accede to the Viceroy's request provided the conditions, as required by law, are strictly observed; that it is necessary to produce fresh evidence or reliable witnesses, that in the event of their accusation being proved false they shall be punished according to law, that the investigation shall be held in the presence of a Deputy appointed by the Viceroy, and no other official or public shall be permitted to witness this preliminary investigation according to Treaty stipulations. This investigation must in no way be carried on in public according to the laws of all the civilized nations, unless at the said investigation *a prima facie* case is made out against the accused, who then will have to stand his trial in open Court. The Viceroy refused to accept these conditions, but insisted on a trial instead, and the Consul-General for Portugal replied that only under these conditions he could legally hold the investigation without infringing the law or offending his British colleague, and since then the matter remained *in statu quo* by tacit consent.Having placed all the facts of the case before the public may I ask what has the "Self-Government Society" to do in this matter? The Viceroy was represented at the preliminary inquiry held at the British Consulate, and was perfectly aware that Mr. Fox, who conducted the inquiry, after impartially and fairly considering all the evidence that has been brought forward, including the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, who appeared to all intents and purposes to have been especially prepared for that particular occasion, acquitted the falsely accused watchman. The presiding Consul remarked at the said inquiry, in the presence of His Excellency's representative, that he was aware that the accused had already been prejudiced by some of the local Chinese papers and that such a practice was decidedly unfair, and addressing the Chinese reporters, who were in the Court, the Consul said, "I have been shown a copy of the Chinese newspaper *Kwok Si Po* issued yesterday (previous) morning in which the depositions of the Chinese witnesses examined yesterday are printed almost word for word in an article entitled, 'The Murder of a Chinese passenger by a foreigner on the *Fatshan*'. This article, published before the inquiry had taken place, had the effect not only of prejudicing public opinion against the accused, but of rendering the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution untrustworthy, and of little value. To publish the depositions of the witnesses while a judicial inquiry or trial is pending is entirely contrary to Western ideas, and it will be my duty to bring the conduct of the said editor to the notice of the Viceroy with the request that he will take such steps as he may deem advisable to punish the editor of the paper for this unwarranted publication.unable to discover any pretext whereby they can reasonably interfere, having failed in all their previous attempts, this so-called self-government society now alleges that the Portuguese representative had offended them in a despatch addressed to the Viceroy. After holding several meetings the members of that self-styled body decided to address a communication to the Portuguese Consul demanding an explanation. To this the Consul could not justify do otherwise than ignore it *in toto*, as the high authorities at Peking have more than once, at the request of the Foreign Minister, commanded the local Viceroy to have this Society, composed entirely of irresponsible men, suppressed without further delay. For their unlawful existence the Viceroy should be held personally responsible, as well as for the publication of the official despatch which is a privileged communication and for publication, that gave rise to the Society's unjustifiable action against the Consul. Are the local Government officials not sufficiently strong protectors of the inhabitants of South China? Are they not

trust and honest servants of the Imperial Government? Why then will His Excellency Chang, the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, allow this so-called self-government society to usurp the legal rights from the Government officials? His Excellency cannot plead ignorance of the very grave injustice he had done to all his subordinates by allowing this self-styled society to interfere and dictate in official matters, knowing full well that the said society has not been and can never be legally recognised by its Imperial master—the Government of Peking.

Before concluding, allow me to command the action of that generous firm, B. & S., who very liberally donated to the widow of the deceased passenger the handsome sum of \$5,000, transferring or removing the old skipper, promising better treatment "in future" to all Chinese passengers and dismissing the poor watchman (as reported) although he was found innocent at an inquiry held by a British Consul acting as an impartial Judge in a British Consular Court.

Thanking you for the valuable space.—Yours faithfully,

JUSTICE.

ANJUNG IN 1908.

CUSTOMS COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Mr. Lewis S. Palen, Acting Commissioner of Customs at Antung, writes under date 14th January:—

The octopus of the commercial depression which has been wrapping its tentacles around the ports of North China during 1908 seems to have taken less than its average toll of the life blood of trade from this port, although the physical potentialities of the twelve ports have really been much retarded by the economic touch. The life of this valley still derives so much more of its strength from the soil than from the operations of the coasting-steamers and the shipping office that it is not so readily affected by commercial disturbances as that of some of the older ports. The dealers report that their year had differed but little from last season; yet they complain bitterly against the ill fortune attendant upon the curtailment of the producers' purchasing power brought about by the abnormally low prices of a restricted demand at a time when almost unprecedentedly cheap silver should have created a healthy foreign market and good sycamore value for exports. However, outward appearances have afforded indication of unquestioned prosperity. During 1907 and 1908 the Chinese town seems veritably to have been rebuilt, so many have been the additions of more substantial shops and offices. Also in the section between the Chinese and the Japanese Settlement a regular system of broad streets has been laid out, some of which connect by bridges and cuttings through the Japanese dikes with the main roads of the Settlement. Timber continues to be the chief lever operating to raise Antung to a more important place in the business world; still even in the wood trade there have been many losses associated with the general list of moderate profits reported for the season. The year has witnessed the inauguration of the Chino-Japanese Yalu Timber Company, the establishment of which was first provided for by Article X of the Komura Agreement signed at Peking on the 22nd December, 1905, and later made the subject of a more definite compact when the Yalu Forestry Agreement was concluded at Peking on the 14th May, 1908. In pursuance of its terms the Japanese and Chinese Commissioners signed at Moukden on the 11th September the detailed working regulations of the company, which, in turn, fixed upon the 25th September as the inaugural day for this international enterprise. It will be remembered that these two conventions provide for a joint stock company with a capital of \$1,000,000 to be advanced in equal parts by the Powers, with a chief director in the person of the Taegwan Tao, the ranking local Chinese official; with two managing directors appointed by the two Governments; and with offices at Antung and at such places along the Yalu River as may be required. The company is to carry on its operations in a strip of territory 60 li wide along that part of the Yalu between Macerhsan and what is known as the Twenty-fourth Valley, near the head waters of stream, and is to act also as the selling agent for all timber felled by Chinese either in this region or in the Hun River Valley. With the opening of the company's office on the 25th September the already much chequered career of the Yalu timber trade entered upon a new stage of its existence, over which heads are shaken when predictions are made. During the past two seasons the Japanese Timber Bureau has forced the raftsmen to surrender to it one-quarter of all the logs floated at prices which were fixed by its own officers and which averaged from one-fourth to one-half of those current on the open market. Since September this "levy" has been discontinued, and the company has begun buying up the local stock still in the raftsmen's bands at a reduction of from 10 to 15 per cent. on the market price, so that the raftsmen finds his lot very similar to what it has been since 1905. Still it is felt that the future of the industry, especially if it is pursued by a carefully administered plan of *réglementement*, such as was proposed by the Japanese representatives during the negotiations about the formation of the company, must be a prosperous one, continuing to contribute to the port's steady growth. But without question that feature of Antung's commercial horoscope which readiest is the prediction of growing importance to follow upon the conversion of the light railway to Moukden into a standard gauge road and the construction of the bridge across the Yalu, which will link up the Korean system with the iron roads of Asia and Europe. The Japanese officials of the South Manchuria Railway Company state that the £2,000,000 recently floated in London will be immediately devoted to this reconstruction work and that the first surveys for the new roadbed are already being made. The general plan sanctioned provides for a northern terminal at Sakitak, the station on the main line of the South Manchuria Railway, 101 miles south of Moukden, which also serves as the junction with the line to the Fushun mines. This will give the road a total length of 120 instead of its present 188 miles, and will also save the expense of another bridge across the Hun River. It is likewise proposed, in order to cater to passenger traffic, to retain as much of the scenic beauty of the present line as engineering considerations will permit. The railway officials say that active work will be started in the early spring and that the remodelled line should be completed in three years, that is, during the spring of 1912. From the Korean Railway officials emanates a simultaneous report with reference to the proposed bridge, to the effect that operations thereon will be begun after the summer rainy season has passed, and that the bridge should stand complete by the time the new Antung-Moukden line is laid. These constructive works will probably mean much to the business life of the Japanese Settlement, which has been so markedly unsatisfactory during the past two years. Capital has been very tight this season among the smaller merchants, while many losses have fallen upon the traders for this unwaranted publication.unable to discover any pretext whereby they can reasonably interfere, having failed in all their previous attempts, this so-called self-government society now alleges that the Portuguese representative had offended them in a despatch addressed to the Viceroy. After holding several meetings the members of that self-styled body decided to address a communication to the Portuguese Consul demanding an explanation. To this the Consul could not justify do otherwise than ignore it *in toto*, as the high authorities at Peking have more than once, at the request of the Foreign Minister, commanded the local Viceroy to have this Society, composed entirely of irresponsible men, suppressed without further delay. For their unlawful existence the Viceroy should be held personally responsible, as well as for the publication of the official despatch which is a privileged communication and for publication, that gave rise to the Society's unjustifiable action against the Consul. Are the local Government officials not sufficiently strong protectors of the inhabitants of South China? Are they not**FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR WEICHOW.**

OVER SEVENTY-FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 16th August.

On the morning of the 11th instant, a launch named *Wo On*, while leaving Weichow with a number of passengers on board bound for Ho Yuen, capsized near a place called Sun Ak Tsai, about three miles distant from Weichow, owing to a strong current which was running at the time. The passengers, numbering about a hundred, were thrown overboard, and cries of "Save life" rent the air. Unfortunately, no assistance was forthcoming at the time owing to the deserted state of the place. A number of those who were precipitated into the water and were able to swim either made their way to the river bank or caught hold of some drifting flotsams and thus gained a place of safety. These were only about twenty-five in number, while the rest, who were unable to swim, were drowned. It was not until late in the afternoon that the Weichow Chamber of Commerce received information of the catastrophe and once sent out a number of men to the scene, who picked up sixteen corpses. A large number of bodies remain to be recovered. A launch has been chartered to cruise about in the river with a view to recovering the dead bodies of the unfortunate victims.**DEATH OF MR. WARFORD LOCK.****LATE MANAGER OF RAUB GOLD MINES.**We (*Singapore Free Press*) regret to see the announcement in the Ceylon papers of the death of Mr. Charles G. Warford Lock, which took place at Bandarawela, Ceylon, on July 30th. Mr. Lock was lately in the Straits and there underwent an operation in May, from the effects of which he never recovered. The immediate cause of death was heart failure. The funeral took place at Nuwara Eliya on Aug. 1st, and many friends whom Mr. Lock had made during his comparatively short stay there followed his remains to the grave.

Mr. Lock first came to the Straits in June, 1902, to become manager of Raub Gold Mine, a position which he held for about four years, leaving the company in the year 1906. Thereafter he was in the Peninsula as a mining engineer and expert, and we believe reported on Sempan Mine, among others. He stayed in Singapore for some time, and his wife came out here in April, 1907. His age must have been close on sixty.

Mr. Warford Lock's qualifications were F.G.S., M.I.M.M., and he had been engaged professionally in Iceland, Austria, British Columbia, and New South Wales. He was a great writer and some of his books are "The Home of the Eddas," "Practical Gold Mining," "Gold Mining," "The Miner's Pocket Book" and "Mining in the Malay Peninsula," the last named being issued only a few years ago.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co.'s report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade says:—

There is no very striking evidence of any improvement in our market, but there is certainly a better feeling, with more hope for things to come. As usual in the very hot weather a good many of the dealers are absenting themselves, and no one expects the market to take a real turn before the beginning of next month. The long spell of dry weather has at last broken, but the Country could do with a lot more rain, still it is some relief to the anxiety, that was prevailing in this and the neighbouring provinces. In the North, Manchuria more especially, floods have been very prevalent and a good deal of damage done in parts, which may account for the apathetic state of the markets there. The water, in the Yangtze has abated, and the flow of floods is at an end for the present. The Hang-kow market is better in consequence and fresh buying orders are coming down, especially for yarn, which in spite of the high prices is still holding its own against the woven article.

The state of uncertainty, not to say unrest that this country has drifted into again, through the old habit of procrastination, of which she is suffering recrudescence, is very dissipating to her well-wishers. The promises of speedy reforms, and greater facilities for commercial pursuits, when the new reign commenced, have all ended in smoke. The old conservative party seem to have the upper hand again in Peking and every thing relating to concessions that foreigners have obtained and invested money in seem to be the subject for attack, notwithstanding the great benefit the Country at large was likely to reap from them. The patience of Japan has now been played out with regard to the question of her rights in Manchuria, and she has declared her intention of proceeding with the standardisation of the railways she controls without waiting for the assent of China. She has enormous vested interests in the country that cannot be made to pay without further development, and it is just here that the old dog-in-the-manger policy of China comes in again, and at a very inopportune moment when it is impossible for her to make any show of resistance and which will give Japan the necessary excuse for strengthening her hold on Manchuria and its commerce, as no assistance can be expected from other countries whose sympathies are all with Japan.

Despite the fact that the Customs officials have been exercising a constant and strict watchfulness over all vessels that were supposed to have on board the prohibited opium, they have been aware that considerable quantities have been secretly imported into the State, says the *Sydney Evening News* of 17th ult.

It is recognised by them that there are various ways by which this might be done and that there must always be a mental contest between them and the people who endeavour to get the stuff into the State, in defiance of the law. This contest is made all the more keen when it is known that the habit of opium-smoking continues without cessation.

On Friday afternoon Plain-clothes Sergeant McIntosh and Constable Kelly arrested Customs Officers Frederick William Dowling Dansey and Thomas Edward Love, and a Water Police constable, Sidney Wickham, on a charge of conspiracy.

The police state that they saw Wickham leave the E. and A. Company's steamer *Empire* carrying a bag. When he reached the Customs Office the box was examined by Customs Officer Love, and passed as being all right. Wickham is stated to have the box to a house in Sury Hills, where Sergeant McIntosh and Constable Kelly, who were hiding in the room, arrested him. They afterwards arrested Love and Dansey.

At the Central Police Court, this morning, Wickham, 28, Frederick William Dowling Dansey, 38, Customs officer, and Thomas Edward Love, 39, Customs officer, were charged with having, on July 16, conspired to import opium into New South Wales.

On the application of the police, the defendants were remanded until Friday, July 23.

Bail was allowed.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.**SIGNALLING CLASS.**

At Headquarters at 5.30 on Wednesday, the 18th instant.

At Quarry Bay at 5.15 p.m. on Monday, the 16th, and Thursday, the 19th inst.

JOINED.

Mr. J. D. Bush joined the Corps on the 4th August, 1909, assigned Corp No. 1,092 and posted to the Engineer Company.

Mr. A. Adams joined the Corps on the 4th August, 1909, assigned Corp No. 1,093 and posted to the Infantry Company.

TRANSMITTED.

Gunner A. Hunter is transferred from No. Company to the Infantry Company with effect from 1st September.

Boys are offering a little firmer prices for light cloths

but not so salable at present prices.

ON INTEREST TO TOURISTS.**LATEST HANDBOOKS FROM THE STATES.**

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 18th August.

We have received from the local branch of the Osaka Shosei Kaisha a number of excellent brochures with artistic illustrations of some of the beauty spots of the United States which the intending tourist would do well to visit. In connection with the Company's Trans-Pacific service, the comfort of travel by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway is set forth in attractive style. These are the days of great strides in the perfection of floating palaces on sea and the iron horse on land. The interior of the well-appointed carriages of the Railway is the last word in ease and comfort. The cosy sleeping berths, the up-to-date library, an excellent canteen, the high-class table of boats provided and special compartments where the strictest privacy is ensured give to the cars all the appearance of well-appointed homes. From this we will pass on to a description of a number of well-known lake resorts which are among the finest in the world in their natural luxuriant foliage and beauty of scenery. Excellent coloured photographs of these beauties of nature appear in an artistically got-up booklet entitled "Kilbourne and the Dells of the Wisconsin" and these will afford the strange eye a better idea of the natural charms to be found here than a mere descriptive effort. The advantages of a visit to California, which has been termed "Winter's Summer Garden" are also set forth lucidly. Last, but not least, an interesting production, that is in which appear the principal buildings of the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition. To show the importance attaching to Seattle's great fair, the following paragraphs might be interesting to those who appreciate American industry.

HOPES OF THE BUILDERS.

It is confidently expected by the builders that this will prove to be the most beautiful of all the world's fairs. Whether this hope will be realized each visitor must judge for himself. Certainly it is that the surrounding country presents wonderful natural advantages, and the appearance of the grounds and buildings six months before the gates open shows a full appreciation of these advantages by the landscape artists employed.

A WONDERFUL MONUMENT.

The Exposition monument stands in the plaza in front of the United States Government building. It will be entirely covered with gold from Alaska and the Yukon, and its splendour will be one of the features of the Exposition. It is eighty feet high. At the base are four figures, emblematic of the Northwest, the Southern Pacific Countries, the Pacific Coast and the South Seas. The column is Corinthian, with an ornamental shaft carrying an astronomical globe showing the signs of the zodiac and surmounted with the American eagle. About \$7,000 worth of gold dust will be used to gild the monument.

At the head of the Cascade Court stands a monument typifying the "Spirit of the Pacific," the sculptor having used the aboriginal races of the Pacific Coast countries as models for his central figures.

THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

Warships lying at anchor in Seattle's harbour will tell the story of the Pacific. The United States Navy Department will have the entire Pacific fleet here during the fair; Japan will send her great war vessels, and Great Britain, Germany, China, France, Russia and other nations that have to do with the commerce of the Pacific will have their navies represented. It will be one of the greatest opportunities yet presented to the people of the middle states to study the modern navy.

EXPOSITION FINANCES.

The Seattle spirit that created the fair will make it successful. When it was launched the citizens were asked to subscribe \$100,000 in stock. They subscribed \$650,000 in a single day. In October, 1908, when it was necessary to raise more money Seattle people took \$350,000

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.

HONGKONG DOCKS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir.—On the eve of the meeting of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., I venture to solicit a space in your valuable paper to give vent to the dissatisfaction of many shareholders on the very poor result of the working for the first half-year of 1909.

Never before, as far as my memory can collect, has the Company been through such a poor six months and I need hardly say that the profit sum of \$36,833.50 as shown in the balance sheet, after deducting the cost of re-organization, would hardly do credit to some very much smaller concerns, even in these bad times. To arrive at this balance the following abstracts from the balance sheet, will show:

The net profit for the 6 months.....	\$36,833.50
Less Liability cost of Reorganization.....	37,776.34
	\$3,833.59

When one considers the substantial position occupied by the D. & C. Company with its huge capital of \$2,000,000, earning only 1 per cent. for six months' working, it is only too clear that there is something radically wrong somewhere with the whole business of the Company, and it is up to the Directors of the Company to make a clear explanation at Monday's meeting, so that shareholders' minds might be eased to a certain extent as to the future prospects of the Company.

As it is at present things certainly look very gloomy for all shareholders, when one considers the very keen competition the Whampoa Dock Company has to face in its rival Takuoo Dock and also the Northern Dock which recently displayed great keenness in snatching from our very grasp as it were, the contract from Manila for repairing the transport, *Warras*, and also many other contracts, which could no doubt have been secured by our Dock Company had the management made a determined effort to succeed in the bidding.

From a general point of view, it seems that the Directors are plunging headlong into a scheme of re-organization without knowing to what extent they would benefit by the ultimate result, and as it is at present there is barely anything done yet. The huge sum of \$27,776.34 is put down in the balance sheet as "Cost of Reorganization to 30th June, 1909" and one can hardly derive from the fact that granting the re-organization of the whole concern should prove successful from certain points of view, yet financially there is a widespread belief that it may prove a disastrous failure, and the Directors should have ascertained the views of shareholders and given them careful consideration before going to the unnecessary expense of engaging the services of an expert from Home thereby throwing away the substance for the shadow.

In glancing over the report and balance sheet for the past six months, one can hardly admit that the Company is in the same sound position as it was a year back. A most important factor for serious consideration is that the amount due to creditors is put down at \$1,041,123.42 whereas in the report for the concluding six months of 1908, it was only \$1,861,057.83 showing an increase of \$89,465.9.

Instead of this item showing a decrease, it is continually rising and it would be most interesting for all concerned to know when the Directors will be able to liquidate some of this huge loan.

In thanking you for the use of your space I can only add, in conclusion, that the Directors owe a duty to the shareholders in giving them a very clear explanation at Monday's meeting and I sincerely trust they will be able to give satisfactory assurances of the Company's future prospects.—Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED.

Hongkong, 26th August.

ALLEGED PIRACY.

SEVEN SUSPECTS ARR. STED.

In the Police Court, last Wednesday, seven Chinese were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood (second police magistrate) with pirating the *Sun Fuk Hop* junk some time in July last.

The suspects were arrested by Detective-Inspector Hanson, and were remanded in police custody for a week, until the trial will begin.

The *Sun Fuk Hop* junk left Hongkong waters on the morning of the 18th July bound for Sui Tung, or the West River. No sooner had she entered the river than she was attacked by pirates, who compelled the crew to lower her sails, and then took off the junk and her cargo, which was valued at \$1,000. The original crew were landed on a nearby island, and the pirates sailed away with the junk and cargo.

As already stated seven men have been arrested on the charge of piracy, and pleading not guilty, they were remanded.

SUPPOSED ROBBER ON TRIAL.

A man named Leong Teun, giving his address as 12, Centre Street, has been arrested in connection with a robbery which was committed a few days ago at 149, Hollywood Road. In this case the suspect was alleged to have entered the cubicle occupied by a woman, and, after blinding her with black pepper, removed from her hair four gold ornaments, valued at \$50. As he was leaving the house the alarm was raised, and she was apprehended. He was charged in the Police Court, last Wednesday afternoon, and the case was further adjourned.

CHINESE RIGHTS.

UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.

Mr. Spencer, the Chairman of the Sydney Furniture Trade Board, found himself called upon to emphasise the principle that the laws of the British Empire apply not only to one section of the community, but to all under the flag. A request had been made by Mr. D. Levy, M.L.A., on behalf of a number of Chinese furniture traders, that their clients should be given an opportunity of making themselves heard before the board decided the conditions of the award, which would shortly have to be made. Mr. Cutler, the employees' representative, warmly resisted the appearance of Chinese in the matter, and characterised them as "aliens and undesirables." Mr. Levy considered that, inasmuch as any award would affect the Chinese, it was only right that they should be heard. If they committed a breach of the law they would be held responsible. Therefore he was of opinion that they should be considered along with the other employees of labour whom an award was being made. Mr. Spencer thought so, too, and intimated that after the conference which was about to take place between the parties to the dispute, Mr. Levy might place before the board such evidence as he intended to call, in the interests of those whom he represented.

THE ICE CASE.

EXAMINATION OF MR. ARNDT CONTINUED.

The action brought by the Hongkong Milling Company, Limited, against Messrs. Arnbold, Karberg and Company, to recover the sum of \$100,000 for alleged breach of warranty, was continued last Monday before the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. G. Gomperts).

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. John Hastings, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, were for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Duncan McNeill and Mr. C. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the defence.

The net profit for the 6 months, will show:

Less Liability cost of Reorganization.....	37,776.34
	\$3,833.59

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	\$3,833.59

When one considers the substantial position occupied by the D. & C. Company with its huge capital of \$2,000,000, earning only 1 per cent. for six months' working, it is only too clear that there is something radically wrong somewhere with the whole business of the Company, and it is up to the Directors of the Company to make a clear explanation at Monday's meeting, so that shareholders' minds might be eased to a certain extent as to the future prospects of the Company.

As it is at present things certainly look very gloomy for all shareholders, when one considers the very keen competition the Whampoa Dock Company has to face in its rival Takuoo Dock and also the Northern Dock which recently displayed great keenness in snatching from our very grasp as it were, the contract from Manila for repairing the transport, *Warras*, and also many other contracts, which could no doubt have been secured by our Dock Company had the management made a determined effort to succeed in the bidding.

From a general point of view, it seems that the Directors are plunging headlong into a scheme of re-organization without knowing to what extent they would benefit by the ultimate result, and as it is at present there is barely anything done yet. The huge sum of \$27,776.34 is put down in the balance sheet as "Cost of Reorganization to 30th June, 1909" and one can hardly derive from the fact that granting the re-organization of the whole concern should prove successful from certain points of view, yet financially there is a widespread belief that it may prove a disastrous failure, and the Directors should have ascertained the views of shareholders and given them careful consideration before going to the unnecessary expense of engaging the services of an expert from Home thereby throwing away the substance for the shadow.

In glancing over the report and balance sheet for the past six months, one can hardly admit that the Company is in the same sound position as it was a year back. A most important factor for serious consideration is that the amount due to creditors is put down at \$1,041,123.42 whereas in the report for the concluding six months of 1908, it was only \$1,861,057.83 showing an increase of \$89,465.9.

Instead of this item showing a decrease, it is continually rising and it would be most interesting for all concerned to know when the Directors will be able to liquidate some of this huge loan.

In thanking you for the use of your space I can only add, in conclusion, that the Directors owe a duty to the shareholders in giving them a very clear explanation at Monday's meeting and I sincerely trust they will be able to give satisfactory assurances of the Company's future prospects.—Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED.

Hongkong, 26th August.

BOATING MORTALITY.

FRENCH SEAMAN DROWNED IN THE HARBOUR.

A Frenchman—a member of the crew of the French mail steamer *Ernest Simon*—lost his life in the harbour last Monday. The deceased, whose name was R. de Messini, accompanied by a few others, launched one of the ship's boats and went across to Lai-chi-kok for the purpose of getting some sand. On their way back to the ship, the boat sprung a leak, and within a few minutes became water-logged. The crew took to the water and started out to swim back to land, which was not so very far away. This the deceased could not do. He became exhausted and sank after a few strokes, before anything could be done by his companions to save him. The rest of the crew reached the shore and returned to Kowloon in sampans, where they communicated with the Water Police. The body of the deceased has not yet been recovered.

THE CHINESE PRESS LAWS.

TRANSLATED BY CHANG NIEH-YUN.

The following is a translation of the Chinese Press Laws, drawn up by the Office for the Study of Constitutional Politics and sanctioned by Imperial Decree.

Article 1.—Any person establishing a newspaper office for the publication of a newspaper should make an application to the local authorities, twenty days before its publication, setting forth the following particulars:—1. The name of the newspaper. 2. Its rules and regulations. 3. The address, name and past career of the publishers, editors and printers. 4. Names and whereabouts of the publishing and printing departments.

Article 2.—Any person becoming a publisher, editor, or printer must fulfil these important conditions:—1. He must be a Chinese of above twenty years of age. 2. He must be free from mental diseases. 3. He must never have been sentenced to imprisonment or heavier punishments.

Article 3.—A person may act in the capacity of both publisher and editor, but a printer may not act as publisher or editor.

Article 4.—A publisher on presenting his application to the local authorities should accompany it with a deposit of guarantee money on the following scale:

For four or more issues a month \$500.

For three or less issues \$300.

All papers publishing only educational or art regulations, illustrations, price reports or other compilations shall be exempted from paying guarantee money. All papers published in the colloquial language, for the enlightenment of the people, or being approved by the authorities in whose opinion, a deposit of guarantee money is unnecessary, shall be likewise exempted.

Article 5.—Should any alterations be made in the particulars mentioned in Article 1 after the publication of a paper, a fresh application shall have to be made within twenty days of making such alterations. In the case of a change of publishers, the paper shall, before a report of such a change is made, be published in the name of the party acting *pro tem*.

Article 6.—Every issue of the paper shall bear the names and addresses of the publishers, editors and printers.

Article 7.—All papers issued daily should submit their copy before 8 a.m. the day prior to the Police Authorities having jurisdiction over the place or to the local Authorities, who will at all times exercise scrutiny over them according to law. All monthly, semi-monthly, bi-weekly and weekly papers or those issued every state day or once in ten days must do likewise before 12 noon the previous day.

Article 8.—If a paper has made an inaccurate statement, any letter of correction or request for correction from the party in question or concerned should be inserted in the next issue. Should such correction exceed the original statement by more than twice the length, a charge allowed to be made at the rate of ordinary advertisements. If such letters or corrections are couched in unlawful terms or are anonymous they need not be inserted.

Article 9.—When an inaccurate statement has been excerpted from another paper which is seen to insert a correction or letter of contradiction, such correction or letter should be inserted free in the next issue of the paper.

Article 10.—All legal proceedings at which an audience is excluded shall not be published.

Article 11.—All preliminary trials which have not been decided shall not be published.

Article 12.—All diplomatic, army or naval matters, publication of which has been forbidden by the respective Government Departments shall not be published.

Article 13.—All edicts and memorials which have not been published by the Grand Secretariat or in the government gazettes shall not be published.

Article 14.—Newspapers shall not publish the following matter:—Statements libelling the Court and the Imperial Household, statements confusing and subverting the institutions of the Government, destroying public peace, and statements compiling morality.

Article 15.—Publishers or editors shall not allow themselves to be bribed in order to distort right and wrong in their statements, nor shall they, out of grudge, libel others to the detriment of their reputation.

Article 16.—If a newspaper is issued without making an application in accordance with Art. 1, its publishers shall be fined from \$20 to \$50.

Article 17.—For any violation of Art. 2 or 3, Section 1 of Art. 5, Art. 6 or 7, the publishers shall be fined from \$3 to \$50.

Article 18.—For any misrepresentation made in the application, the publisher shall be fined from \$5 to \$50.

Article 19.—If any paper coming under the category specified at the end of Art. 4, be found to contain matters outside its scope, the editor shall be fined from \$5 to \$50.

Article 20.—For any violation of Art. 8 or 9 and on the injured party preferring a complaint which is substantiated on inquiry the editor shall be fined from \$3 to \$50.

Article 21.—For any violation of the first, second or third matters in Articles 14 to 18, the editor shall be fined from \$10 to \$50.

Article 22.—For any violation of Articles 12, 13, or the last matter mentioned in Article 14 the publisher and editor concerned shall be imprisoned for a term extending from 20 days to 6 months or be fined from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

Article 23.—For any violation of the first, second or third matters in Articles 14 to 18, the publisher, editor, and printers concerned shall be imprisoned for a term of 6 months to 1 year, and shall be fined from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

Article 24.—For committing the first offence mentioned in Article 15 and on the guilt being proved at a hearing on the aggravated party preferring a complaint, the publisher and the editor guilty thereof shall be fined an amount ten times that of the bribe received, is the matter. The party giving the bribe will also be punished in the same manner.

Article 25.—For committing the second offence mentioned in Article 15 and on the guilt being

proved at a hearing on the aggravated party preferring a charge the publisher and the editor concerned shall be fined from \$10 to \$500.

Article 26.—With reference to any violation of Article 15, in addition to being punished in accordance with the two preceding articles, the aggravated party shall be entitled to indemnification according to the gravity of the circumstances from the publishers and the editor against damages as he may have suffered.

Article 27.—For any violation of Articles 12, 13 or the last matter named in Article 14, the publication of the offending paper may be temporarily suspended.

Article 28.—Temporary suspension of publication is limited to 7 days for daily newspapers. For other newspapers of 4 issues, and for those of 3 issues or less a month, the suspension shall be for three issues.

Article 29.—For any violation of Article 12, and 3rd matters specified in Article 14, publication of the offending paper shall be permanently prohibited.

Article 30.—Any violation of Article 12 which causes any trouble shall be dealt with as coming under the preceding Article.

Article 31.—If a newspaper after making an application for registration delays its publication or after publication suspends its issue for over two months without announcing any reason for doing so, it shall be deemed to have ceased publication of its own accord.

Article 32.—All fees imposed on any newspaper for violation of these laws and legal expenses in connection therewith may be taken out of the guarantee money deposited if such is not paid within 10 days. If this be insufficient, the balance will be pressed for. On this the party concerned shall be required to make up the amount of the guarantee money to its original sum.

Article 33.—If the publication of a newspaper is prohibited or its publication ceases or is suspended by its owner, the guarantee money will be returned to the proper party and the registration of the paper cancelled.

Article 34.—Any party who ever subscribes his name to any article or statement in a newspaper shall be responsible for them in the same way as the editor.

Article 35.—When a newspaper is published in the name of a party acting for another, the agent shall be responsible for the publication.

Article 36.—With respect to the parties mentioned, in particular 3rd of Article 12 and those stated in the two preceding Articles all others financing newspaper office or are employed therein shall not be responsible for statements of the paper.

Article 37.—All newspapers registered under these laws and recognized by the local authorities shall enjoy the privileges of reduced rates of telegram charges and postage and also the use of the post and the telegraphs. All newspapers not so registered and recognized shall not be allowed to be forwarded by the post or any steamer or railway train.

Article 38.—Any newspaper may insert "Right of reproduction reserved" to any article or statement original to them. Other newspapers may not then copy or extract the same.

Article 39.—Any serial publication in a newspaper, which after a time may be made up into a book, shall enjoy the protection of

of that equality of commercial opportunity in the Orient which it is the aim of American diplomacy to maintain. It has been abundantly proved that the United States has no aggressive designs upon Chinese territory, but it seeks an equal chance to do business there, and, as things have been going for some time, it has looked as though these were in danger of being lost.

The trouble which was encountered by the American financiers who sought to obtain a share in the Hankow-Szechuan Railroad loan, and which has not yet been settled, shows that the way of some European nations seeking trade with the Chinese is peculiar. Secretary Knox has taken a strong stand in this matter, and it is probable that the three international money groups which had planned to divide the \$20,000,000 loan will be forced to recognize the rights of the United States.

Another danger which confronts American trade in China, and which Minister Crane will undoubtedly keep an eye on, is the special position in Manchuria which Japan and Russia have acquired. These two nations, between them, though not jointly, own the lines of railroad by which Manchuria is traversed, and this ownership has given them certain privileges which they have become accustomed to exploit without too nice a regard for the feelings of other nations.

In Harbin, it will be recalled, Russia recently undertook to assert a power of control which compromised the existence of Chinese sovereignty. Protest by the Americans Consul led to a revision of the situation, yet even now it is understood that within the railroad zone Russian traders enjoy special advantages which negative the theory of an open door.

Probably the prestige of the American Government in China owes something to the fact that in our dealings heretofore we have not been embarrassed by the presence in any considerable numbers of American traders in that country. Just now, however, we are out for business—or, at any rate, ought to be, and we have as rivals powers which have got into the habit of considering the United States as a sort of philanthropic party when anything is about in the Orient.

With the State Department now insisting on our rights, and a shrewd business man going to Peking, it is not improbable that the matter may assume a new aspect.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

HONGKONG BANK'S CONTRIBUTION.

We are authoritatively advised by Sir Paul Chater that the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd. has contributed \$50,000 towards the Hongkong University Endowment Fund.

FURTHER CHINESE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Following are further Chinese subscriptions to the endowment and equipment fund of the Hongkong University:

Already acknowledged...\$101,200

Ho Lai-nam.....1,000

Hung Kwan-san.....1,000

Lum Yee-ka.....1,000

Chan Kit-shan.....500

Lei Shik-pang.....500

Po Yick (contractor).....500

Yu Yuk-chi.....500

H.E. Young Shu.....500

Chan Cham-pam.....300

She Tat-choy.....250

Wo Eat Opium Shop.....200

Chan Chik-man.....200

Ho Cheong-wo.....200

Tung Kee.....200

Kwok Lu-woon.....200

Kwong Hop-loong (shipbuilders).....200

Wat Tai-yat-po.....200

Nam Tal-hop.....200

Tung Tai.....200

Tauo Wan Yat-po.....200

Man Ju-wing.....200

Hing Tai Hong.....200

Yee Mel Company.....200

Kung Hing Company.....200

Shan Shing.....200

Yee Hing.....200

Kwong Mau Loong.....200

Wing Lun.....200

Seng On Company.....200

Sin Sin Chee.....200

Total.....\$21,250

CHINESE SUBSCRIPTIONS TWO LAKHS.

18th inst.

In our issue of yesterday we printed a further list of donations collected by the Chinese sub-committee for the endowment and equipment funds of the proposed Hongkong University. That list included a sum of some \$50,000 received from the Chinese residing in Saigon and aggregated over \$20,000. In the course of yesterday the energetic members of the Chinese sub-committee have succeeded in canvassing for another \$8,000 from the local native community. Added to some other small individual subscriptions that have been promised, we understand that only about \$6,000 more will be required so as to bring up the local Chinese subscriptions to a round two lakhs of dollars. That was the amount which was calculated upon as collectable from the Chinese fellow-citizens in Hongkong when the scheme was first launched, so that not only have they fully realized the most sanguine anticipations formed of their co-operation in making the project an accomplished fact, but there is every indication that by the end of the year when the subscription lists will be closed the Chinese share of the endowment fund will leave a fair margin in excess of the amount reckoned upon as their quota towards the carrying out of a scheme which they stand to benefit by more than any other section of the community.

CANTON DAY BY DAY:

THE NEW VICEROY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 12th August.

The Canton authorities have been in receipt of a telegram from the Canton Viceroy-designate, H.E. Yuan Shu Hsiao, informing them that His Excellency has fixed the 15th day of the 7th moon (the 30th instant) on which to assume charge of the Viceroyalty of the Liang Kwang provinces. The new Viceroy has left Shantung for Shanghai, where he will remain for a fortnight or so. H.E. Yuan is expected to arrive at Canton about the 27th or 28th instant. On receipt of a further telegram from Shanghai, the Canton officials will send a deputy to Hongkong to meet H.E. Yuan.

HOUSE COLLAPSE.

Yesterday morning two houses in Lo Tik Hong Street in the western suburb suddenly collapsed. Fortunately, no casualties occurred as a result of the accident.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

It is now ascertained that as a result of the fire which occurred on the evening of the 10th instant, as reported yesterday, twelve persons have sustained injuries, one being in a very serious condition.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN SHI-MING.

Shortly after 6 o'clock on the 5th instant a shock of earthquake was felt in Shih Ming. The shock was violent and several houses

in the affected locality suffered damages to their roofs and side walls.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

Telegrams have been dispatched nearly every day to the Chinese Delimitation Commissioner, H.E. Ko Yu Kim, by Cantonese residing in various places, requesting him to exert himself to maintain the protest against the Portuguese in connection with the Macao delimitation question and to recover the territories that have been encroached upon by Portugal. Yesterday, H.E. Ko received two telegrams, one from the Chinese residing in Yokohama and the other from Wuhu. A letter was also received from the Chinese in Annam.

SHUFFLING OF OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

On the 11th instant, Taotsi Chan Mong Tsang took over the seal of office from Wei Ching Tung, as Acting Provincial Judge of Kwangtung. On the same day Taotsi Hon Kwok Kwai also took over the seal of office as Acting Tao-tai for the Development of Native Industries in Canton.

WEST RIVER PATROL.

Admiral Li Chiau left Canton on the 11th instant for the West River for the purpose of inspecting the waterways and to effect necessary reform in the river patrol service.

PROPOSED LIKIN STATION.

A site has been selected at Wong Sha, close to the Canton-Hankow Railway station at that place for the erection of a station for the collection of Likin dues on goods carried by the railway.

13th August.

THE LATE EMPEROR.

To-day being the anniversary of the birth of the late Emperor of China (Kuang Hsu), an order was issued that there is to be no cattle-slaughter in this city and the occasion is also to be observed as a fast-day. As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Emperor, the local officials and gentry assembled at the Imperial Temple to perform ceremonial rites before the Imperial ancestral tablet; a large number of people attended the solemn service. All eating-houses, restaurants, &c., were closed for business. Wedding ceremonies have also been forbidden to be performed on the occasion.

OFFICIAL'S RETURN.

Taotsi So Yui Chiu, Chief Secretary of Foreign Affairs to the Canton Viceroy, who proceeded to Hongkong a few days ago, returned to Canton yesterday.

HARBOUR FATALITY.

On the 10th instant, a sampan, carrying nine passengers and a cargo of several piculs of mulberry leaves on board, was capsized owing to her excessive cargo at Tai Ping Sha, Nanking-hi district. As a result of the accident six passengers were drowned.

FATHER ATTACKED BY SON.

On the evening of the 11th instant, in Tsang Hong Street, in the Western suburb, a young man named Kwan Ahn attacked his father with a chopper, inflicting a nasty wound on the head, extending about 7 inches from the ear down to the chin. The unfortunate victim is now lying in a precarious condition. The young man has been arrested and handed to the police officials to be dealt with.

A PEKING RUMOUR.

A private telegram was received from Peking by a certain official here to the effect that a rumour is current in the capital that H.E. Chang Jen Chua has probably been given an appointment on the Grand Council, and that the Viceroy-designate, H.E. Yuan Shu Hsiao, will be Viceroy of the Liang Kwang province. This will therefore necessitate H.E. Wu Seung Lum's appointment to the Acting Viceroyalty of the Liang Kwang in place of H.E. Yuan.

14th August.

ANNIVERSARY OF LATE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the birth of the late Emperor of China (Kuang Hsu). In order to commemorate the occasion Dragon flags were hoisted on the various yamen as well as several prominent buildings. A number of shops were closed for the transaction of business. The native press in this city suspended work and consequently there was no issue of vernacular newspapers to-day.

HARBOUR FATALITIES.

Two cases of harbour fatalities have been reported, one taking place on the 11th inst. and the other on the following day. In the first instance a sampan capsized in mid-stream, when two persons were drowned; in the second case a cargo-boat collided with a steam-launch close to the river steamers' wharf as a result of which the goods on board the smaller craft were lost, in addition to one woman being drowned.

OFFICIAL'S TRANSFER.

The ex-Provincial Judge of Kwangtung, Wei Ching Tung, handed over charge of his yamen on the 11th instant to Taotsi Chao Mong Tsang and will leave here in the course of a week to take up his new appointment at Peking. He is to be succeeded in the capacity of the Liang Kwang in place of H.E. Yuan.

15th August.

THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

The Canton authorities have recently been more energetic than ever in the suppression of opium-smoking. The Government Anti-Opium Bureau here has activated the Magistrates of all districts in Kwangtung that they will be held responsible for the closing of all opium dens in the districts under their respective jurisdictions, so that if there are twenty divans or more found remaining open in a district, the name of the magistrate in charge will be placed on the record for neglect of duty; if there are fifty or more, he will be removed from office. A number of detectives has been sent by the Bureau to various districts to make a tour of inspection in this connection.

16th August.

THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

The Canton authorities have recently been more energetic than ever in the suppression of opium-smoking. The Government Anti-Opium Bureau here has activated the Magistrates of all districts in Kwangtung that they will be held responsible for the closing of all opium dens in the districts under their respective jurisdictions, so that if there are twenty divans or more found remaining open in a district, the name of the magistrate in charge will be placed on the record for neglect of duty; if there are fifty or more, he will be removed from office. A number of detectives has been sent by the Bureau to various districts to make a tour of inspection in this connection.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

With a view to avoiding troubles arising from the differences at present existing among the shareholders of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng, President of the Company, left here on the 15th instant on the steamer Choy Sung for Shanghai, en route to Peking, apparently for the purpose of personally consulting with H.E. Chang Jen Chua on matters relating to the line, and to ask for special instructions in order to smooth over the strained relations among the shareholders.

WEST RIVER PATROL.

After having made a tour of inspection of the waterways of the West River, Admiral Li Chiau has now suggested further necessary reforms in the patrol service in order to check wholesale contraband of robbers.

FATHOMS' INDUNDATION.

Owing to the heavy downpour of water which has been coming down the West River, the town of Fathoms has been inundated knee-deep with water on the 14th instant.

THE NEW VICEROY.

The Canton Viceroy-designate, H.E. Yuan Shu Hsiao, has officially informed the Canton authorities by wire that he arrived at Shanghai on the 13th instant and has applied for ten days' leave of absence from Peking, so that he will not be able to assume charge of the Liang Kwang Viceroyalty until about the end of the 7th moon.

18th August.

REPATRIATED CHINESE.

This morning, one hundred and fifty-six poor people among whom were several invalids, arrived here by the steamer Kwangtung from Hongkong. These men are repatriated Chinese from Peru. They were received by the various charitable institutions and will shortly be sent to their respective homes. They are now temporarily accommodated in the Kwong Yau Chai charitable institutions.

FIRE.

At 1.30 p.m. yesterday afternoon, fire broke out in Tai Ping-Fon Street, Nanking, through the carelessness of kerosene oil, a result of which eight buildings were destroyed.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Mr. Leung Yung Wu, who is recently detailed to proceed to Canton to investigate the affairs of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, has arrived here and called on the Viceroy to report himself.

H. E. KO YU HIM IN CANTON.

On the 15th instant, H. E. Ko Yu Him arrived here from Hongkong and called on the Acting Viceroy, H.E. Wu Seung Lum, to discuss certain matters in connection with the Macao delimitation question.

WEI CHING-TUNG.

The ex-Province Judge of Kwangtung, Wei Ching-tung, will leave Canton on the 21st instant to Kwangtung to take up his new appointment as Provincial Treasurer of that province.

19th August.

THE PRATAS ISLANDS.

Owing to the large sum claimed by the Japanese settlers on the Pratas Islands as compensation for their evacuation, to which the Canton authorities have objected, the Pratas Islands question has not yet reached a solution. The question will be allowed to stand over pending the arrival of the new Viceroy, H.E. Yuan Shu Hsiao.

20th August.

THE KWANGTUNG NAVY.

Admiral Li Chiau, who has been Admiral of the Kwangtung Navy for the last two years, and whose appointment as Admiral has now been confirmed by an Imperial Decree issued a few days ago, proposes to proceed to Peking to have an audience with the Prince Regent, after the new Viceroy, H.E. Yuan Shu Hsiao, has arrived.

BUYING.

4 months' sight L/C.....1/9 1/16
6 months' sight L/C.....1/9 1/16
30 days' sight Sau Francisco & New York.....4/3
4 months' sight do.....4/3
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne.....1/9 1/16
4 months' sight France.....2/2
6 months' sight2/2
4 months' sight Germany.....1/8
India T.T.1/8
Shanghai—Bank T.T.7/8
Singapore—Bank T.T. par H.K. Sto.....7/8
Japan—Bank T.T.8/8
Java—Bank T.T.10/4

The Ministry of War has obtained Imperial permission to transfer the control of all marine forces to the Navy Departments.

The Governor of the Imperial Prefecture of Shantung has reported to the Throne the planting of cereals on grounds in his jurisdiction formerly planted with poppy.

The Osaka Shōsen Kaisha is reported to have decided to allow free transportation of goods to Osaka from any port of Japan, if no relief passes in connection with the fire.

OWING to the inundation of the surrounding country resulting from the overflow of the Tidou river, Korea, three hundred persons have been drowned and nine hundred houses have been washed away.

The local agent of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., informs us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 7th August, 1909, amounted to 20,141.67 tons and the sales during the period to 18,193.4 tons.

THE latest news from Sir Haviland de Saumarez is that he and Lady de Saumarez are in good health and that they expect to leave Guernsey towards the end of August, in time to catch the train from Moscow on September 1st. Sir Haviland de Saumarez may therefore be expected in Shanghai about September 15.—N. G. D. News.

A TELEGRAM from Formosa to the Japanese Home Department reports that a storm broke out in Formosa on the 9th instant, as a result of which 544 houses have been flooded, a Japanese being drowned. The public roads were damaged in 28 places, to the extent of about 1,224 feet. Several rivers overflowed their banks, causing dislocation to the traffic in the districts. The railway lines were also damaged, the traffic on them being brought to a standstill. The river-Tamsui rose over seven feet.

INSTRUCTIONS have lately been issued to all commanders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's vessels on the trans-Pacific service, that, on arriving at Yokohama on the west-bound trip, they should have in readiness a full statement of all wireless telegraphic messages exchanged en route either with the *Empress* or with Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers. Particulars of position will be given of time during which the two ships were in communication and any other items of public interest. Similar statements are also to be got ready for the vessels' arrival at Shanghai and Hongkong and the information will be immediately handed out to the newspapers for publication. In the same way reports of messages exchanged on the eastward trip are to be prepared for delivery at Yokohama and Vancouver. The convenience of this arrangement from the point of view of the travelling public speaks for itself.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER, August 19th, 1909, a.m.

Bar. Th. Ho. Wind Wr.

Vladivostock 7 a.m. 29.81 65 98 E 1 0
Nemuro 6 a.m. 29.97 — — NE 1 0
Hakodate 29.65 — — — — — —

Tokio 29.97 — — — — — —

Kochi 29.64 — — — — — —

Nagasaki 29.84 — — — — — —

Kagoshima 29.84 — — — — — —

Oshima 29.05 — — — — — —

Naha 29.85 — — — — — —

Ishigaki 29.85 — — SW 2 0 —

Bonito 29.85 — — SW 2 0 —

Chafou 29.85 — — W 1 b —

Wetabewi 29.85 — — W 1 b —

Hankow 29.85 — — — — — —

Kiaokang 29.81 79 91 NE 1 b

Shanghai 29.80 84 74 NNE 1 b

Gutiaf 29.80 79 91 NE 1 b

Sharp Peak 29.79 84 79 SW 1 b

Amoy 29.79 84 79 SW 1 b

Swatow 29.79 84 79 SW 1 b

Talbuk 29.83 — — — — — —

Talchou 29.85 — — — — — —

Tolman 29.85 — — — — — —

Koshou 29.85 — — — — — —

Pescadores 29.85 — — — — — —

Canton 29.88 85 83 S 1 b

Hongkong 29.88 84 79 S 1 b

Victoria Peak 29.85 — — SW 2 0 —

Gap Rock 29.85 — — SW 2 0 —

Macao 29.80 87 SW 1 c

Wuchow 29.85 81 X 1 c

Hollow 29.85 81 X 1 c

Pakhoi 29.85 81 X 1 c

Paulei 29.81 86 SE 2 c

Tourate 29.79 88 E 1 b

C. St. James 29.88 79 SW 3 c

Apari 29.87 75 S 2 b

Manila 29.92 84 71 NW 1 o

Bacolod 29.89 77 SW 1 o

Holl 29.91 81 SW 1 o

Cebu 29.92 83 S 1 b

Lekian 29.90 85 S 1 b

August 20th, 1909, a.m.

Vladivostock 29.80 66 99 NW 1 c

Nemuro 29.75 — — M 6 —

Hakodate 29.69 — — — — — —

Tokio 29.71 — — W 2 —

Kochi 29.76 — — SW 2 —

Nagasaki 29.80 — — — — — —

Oshima 29.85 — — — — — —

Naha 29.85 — — SW 2 —

Ishigaki 29.85 — — SW 6 —

Bonito 29.81 — — — — — —

Chafou 29.79 72 S 1 b

Walhaiwei 29.79 79 M 1 b

Hankow 29.84 82 71 SE 2 b

Kiaokang 29.80 82 SW 1 b

Shanghai 29.83 81 78 MM 1 c

Gutiaf 29.80 83 78 MM 1 c

Sharp Peak 29.80 82 SW 1 b

Amoy 29.79 82 SW 1 b

Swatow 29.75 79 66 SW 2 b

Talbuk 29.84 — — — — — —

Talchou 29.84 — — — — — —

Talman 29.84 — — — — — —

Koshou 29.84 — — — — — —

Pescadores 29.84 — — — — — —

Canton 29.86 83 83 W 1 b

Hongkong 29.85 85 74 W 1 c

Victoria Peak 29.85 85 S 2 b

Gap Rock 29.85 85 SSE 1 c

Macao 29.85 85 SSE 1 c

Hollow 29.85 87 SW 1 c

Pakhoi 29.85 81 X 1 c

Phuilen 29.80 81 SSE 1 c

Tourate 29.77 88 SW 2 o

C. St. James 29.82 79 SW 4 o

Apari 29.88 75 S 2 o

Manila 29.88 74 77 W 1 b

Bacolod 29.88 75 SW 1 b

Holl 29.88 74 SW 1 b

Lekian 29.85 84 — —

Aug. 21st, 1909, a.m.

Barometer 29.88 29.78

Temperature 84 88

Humidity 79 62

Salinity 50.85 84 — —

Shipping.

VESSELS IN PORT.

SHIPS.
Alexander, Am. transport, 6,000, E. W. Hendricks, 18th Aug., Manila 15th Aug., Coal.—U. S. Navy.

Ashtabula, Br. s.s., 2,400, Harding, 16th Aug., San Francisco 23rd June, and Shanghai 13th Aug., Tea.—S. O. Co.

Aymeric, Br. s.s., 2,289, Jas. Boyd, 13th Aug., Puget Sound via Japan and Manila 10th Aug., Gen.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 950, Le Ball, 10th Aug., Saigon 15th Aug., Rice—Man Fat.

Caledonia, Br. s.s., 3,520, W. Hayward, 20th Aug., Shanghai 17th Aug., Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Changsha, Br. s.s., 1,463, E. Flisolayon, 18th Aug., Melbourne via Ports 13th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Chocong Shing, Br. s.s., 1,165, V. McClymont, Liddell, 21st Aug.—Canton 10th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Cholsing, Ger. s.s., 1,020, J. Bruhn, 15th Aug., Bangkok 7th Aug., Rice—B. & S.

Choyang, Br. s.s., 1,424, Courtney, 20th Aug., Canton 16th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 890, Y. Kaburagi, 18th Aug., Swatow 17th Aug., Camphor and Sulpher, &c.—O. S. K.

Dos Hermanos, Am. s.s., 340, M. Morales, 6th Aug., Manila 3rd Aug., Ballast.—Jorge & Co.

Dott, Nor. s.s., 630, Aronen, 10th Aug., Samarang 6th Aug., Sugar and Molasses—Asgard, Thorson & Co.

Foochang, Br. s.s., 1,225, Vincent, 2nd Aug., Cebu and Ililo 29th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Fookang, Br. s.s., 1,087, F. A. Mitchell, 20th Aug., Singapore 14th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Haiman, Br. s.s., 616, J. W. Evans, 20th Aug., Swatow 19th Aug., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Hauen, Am. s.s., 1,101, D. F. Avand, 9th Aug., —from Ilolo, Sugar—Captain.

Hillary, Ger. s.s., 1,776, K. Hatje, 16th Aug., Samarang 6th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.

Hysom, Br. s.s., 4,232, J. A. Davies, 19th Aug., Liverpool via Ports 10th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)

do. (Deferred)

"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited

"Star" Ferry Company, Limited

REFINERIES.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited

Lucon Sugar Refining Company, Limited

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited

MINING.

Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.

Riob Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited

DOCKS, WHARVES & GODDOWNS.

Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.

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Central Stores, Limited

Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited

Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.

Humphrey's Estate & Finance Company, Limited

Cowloon Land and Building Company, Limited

Shanghai Land Investment

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 7060

戊五初月七年元統宣

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1909.

五拜禮

號十二月八英港香

\$36 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$15,000,000
Sterling £15,000,000 at 1/- = \$15,000,000
Silver \$14,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

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O. R. Leumann, Esq.

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Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER,
LONDON, BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent;
per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent per annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 18th May, 1909.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1858.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,200,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,275,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS \$1,200,000

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ACCOUNT at the rate of 1 per cent per
annum on the daily balance.

ON Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

WM. DICKSON,
Manager,
Hongkong, 5th April, 1909.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$1,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,322
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,322

HEAD OFFICE:
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LONDON OFFICE:
THREADBENDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, including Money-in-Current-Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager,
Hongkong, 8th April, 1909.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-
MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (\$3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND FL. 6,125,745
(about £510,470).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,
Kwangtung, Samarang, Sourabaya, Chinkow,
Tegai, Pekalongan, Pasuruan, Tjilatap,
Padang, Medan (Del), Palembang, Kota
Kadja (Aetone), Bandjarmasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo,
Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok,
Saigon, Haliphong, Ha noi, Amoy,
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,
New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues
letters of credit on its Branches and cor-
respondents in the East, on the Continent, in
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and
transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 1½ per centum on daily
balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4½ per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4½ do.

Do. 3 do. 3½ do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd July 1909.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$15,500,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents.

TOKIO. CHEFOO.
K. JHE. TIENSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.
LONDON. DALINY.
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SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.
HONGKONG. MUKDEN.
DOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:-

For 12 months 4½ p.c.

" 6 " 3½ "

" 3 " 3½ "

TAKO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1909.

[19]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

H & Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits allowed at 1½ PER
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4½ PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1909.

[21]

DUTSCH ASIATISCHEN BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP \$1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin. Calcutta. Hamburg. Hankow.

Köbo. Peking. Singapore. Tientsin.

Tsinanfu. Tsinling. Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND
BANKERS:

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Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

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S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

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Robert Warschauer & Co.

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Dr. A. von Koenigsfeld & Sohne

B.M.

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Kosin.

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank,

Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

MCINT. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO-GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
lent on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

[23]

Intimations.

The SAVOY beg to inform

their Customers and Re-

sidents that they are dispos-

ing of their Stock at Cost

Price, owing to their removal

to new premises. Gentlemen

underwear a speciality.

The REGAL SHOES are

not included, they will be

sold at the usual price, \$10

per pair.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1909.

[23]

THE SAVOY, 13, Queen's Road Central.

THE SAVOY's Road Central.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
LIMITED.

PORLTAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask
ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag
ex Factory.

SHewan, TOME & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1909.

[24]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES
named:—

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports CALEDONIA..... Noon, 21st Aug. See Special
Capt. W. Hayward.

LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, SYRIA..... About 25th Aug. Freight and
COLOMBO, PORT SAID..... Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.R. Passage.

and MARSEILLES..... About 25th Aug. Freight and
Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NILE..... About 27th Aug. Freight and
YOKOHAMA..... Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.R. Passage.

SHANGHAI..... ASAIVE..... About 2nd Sept. Freight and
Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R. Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 20th August, 1909.

[24]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A 5 or 10 Catty Box constitutes one of the most acceptable Presents to those at Home.
Without doubt this is the Finest Blend of TEA at the Price, to be had in China.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE SPECIALLY-BLENDED
FOOCHOW TEA.

PRICES:

Including Freight, Duty and Delivery to any address in the United Kingdom.

Per 10 Catty Box, \$17.50. Per 5 Catty Box, \$10.00.

[25]



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE SPECIALLY-BLENDED
FOOCHOW TEA.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iske	About FRIDAY, 21st August.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"GOEDEN" Capt. B. Wilhelm	WEDNESDAY, 25th Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"DEKKFLINGER" Capt. E. Zucharsie	About THURSDAY, 26th August.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iske	About FRIDAY, 10th September.

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL
TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, POLYNESIEN	Broc.		30th Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	Tonkin	Charbonnel	31st Aug., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, OCEANIEN	Sellier		13th Sept., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	AUSTRALIEN	Riquier	14th Sept., at 1 P.M.

Transhipment on the Go's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10, 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,
AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BRAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamian.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamian, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRUTTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES

RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Leases Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street 566, Nanjing Road.**THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.**

No. 1 DOCK

Docking Length 515 ft.

Width of Entrance ... 80 "

Water on Blocks 28 "

No. 2 DOCK

UN-COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Docking Length 376 ft.

Width of Entrance ... 50 "

Water on Blocks 26 "

No. 3 DOCK

UN-COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Docking Length 481 ft.

Width of Entrance ... 63 "

Water on Blocks 31.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Capitains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's Surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Falling Vessels, or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1909.

Entertainment

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB CONCERT.

PROGRAMME.

THE following is the Programme of a Concert to be held on the Kowloon Cricket Club Ground TO-MORROW, the 21st inst., commencing at 9 P.M.

PART I.

1. Overture..... "Tanzhauser" Wagoer
Baud of "The Buffs."2. Tenor Solo... "Lie the Organist" Gray
Revd. A. P. Croton.3. Soprano Solo.... "Awake"
Mr. J. W. Kaw.4. Baritone Solo... "The Bandoleros" Leslie
Mr. W. S. Hone.5. Soprano Solo... "Villa" Lehar
Miss Parkes.6. Humorous Duet .. Selected ..
Messrs. Worcester, Carroll.

7. Selection... "Cavalleria Rusticana" Mascagni

PART 2.

1. Nautical Selection "A life on the Ocean wave" Band of "The Buffs."

2. Soprano Solo... "Il Bacio" Arditi
Mrs. Bellis.3. Vocal Duet "A Night in Venice" Lucandoni
Mrs. J. W. Kaw and Mr. E. B. Ayris.4. Humorous Song .. Selected ..
Mr. Worcester.

5. Selection... "A Waltz Dream" Strauss

Hongkong, 20th August, 1909.

Intimation

TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of Revenue Farms in the State of North Borneo, from the 1st January, 1910; as set out hereunder.

REVENUE FARMS IN THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

1. In making arrangements for the leasing of the Farms for the next Farm period of 1910-1911 and 1911-1912, the Government reserves to itself the right of vesting the Farms (as provided in the Proclamations concerned, as named in Schedule A) appended) in any person, by public or private sale as may be thought fit.

Subject to the above reservation it is hereby notified that tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of October, 1909, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms described below for a period of one, two or three years commencing on the 1st January, 1910.

2. Any person either for himself alone or for himself and others, may, either in person or by agent duly accredited in writing, on any date prior to the said noon of the 1st October next, submit to the said Secretary at Sandakan, any tender he may think fit for all, or any of the Farms, provided such tender is in conformity with the terms of the lease hereinabove set out and fulfils all the conditions required of the Farmer.

All tenders so made will (except at the express wish of the tenders to the contrary) be received and treated by the Government as strictly confidential.

On receiving any such tender, Government reserves to itself the right of deciding whether it shall be considered or not.

If Government decides not to consider the tender, it will be returned to the tenderer under sealed cover.

All tenders accepted for consideration by Government will be, in the first instance, retained by Government for further consideration with the tenders handed in on 1st October, 1909, which will be opened at noon on that date, after which the successful tenderer will be selected.

3. The Farms, above referred to, are—
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO—Opium, Spirit, Gambling and Pawn-broking, as follows—

(a) in one concession for the whole State.

(b) in one concession for any of the following Districts of the State, the limits named, including the interior territory watered by the rivers within the limits given respectively—

(i) SANDAKAN DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the true left watershed of the Paitan river.

(ii) KUDAT DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true left watershed of the Paitan River and on the other by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River.

(iii) WEST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River and on the other by the northern boundary of Province Clarke.

(iv) EAST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the Dutch Boundary on the South at Broershoek point.

(v) PROVINCE CLARKE—being the Territory between Batu-Batu and the Lawas northern watershed.

4. The attention of those desirous of tendering is drawn to the following terms:

(a) The tenderer must state in his tender the annual sum offered for the Farm rent for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912; a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount Rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

(b) The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

(c) Each tenderer should specify in full, in English, and in the vernacular language of the tenderer, the names, residences and occupations of the persons tendering, and similar information regarding any security or any partner that the tenderer wishes to propose.

(d) The successful tenderer will be called upon to enter into a contract under the provisions of the Proclamations named in Schedule A appended.

(e) Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms may be seen on application at the Offices of the said Secretary, at Sandakan, or of Messrs. Gibbons & Co., at Singapore, or of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., at Hongkong.

(f) The successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, security to the value of three months' Farm rent by means of a deposit of money to the amount of one month's Farm rent, and of title deeds to the amount of two months' Farm rent.

(g) The retail rates for Chandu fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1910, 1911 and 1912 are those specified below—

Per tabl \$ 2.40
" chi 0.30
" gun packet 0.15
" 4 0.12
" 3 0.09
" 2 0.06

(h) The Opium Farmer is responsible for seeing that Chandu is not sold by retail at the Opium Farm or at the Opium Farm shops at prices higher than those fixed by Government and named above (g).

The Opium and Spirit Farmer may fix their own prices for supplying the Opium and Spirit Farm Shops wholesale with Chandu and Spirits.

(i) During the continuance of the Farm period, the Opium and Spirit Farmer will be entitled to the use of a Trade-mark (to be approved by Government) to be affixed to any Opium- or Chandu-prepared by them, and to any vessel containing Spirits for sale.

(j) As soon as the new Farmers have been appointed by the Governor, they will be required to submit in writing to the Secretary to the Governor at Sandakan a Schedule showing full particulars as to the Title Deeds they propose to deposit with the Government as security for the said two months' Farm rent, if these are considered satisfactory, the new Farmers will be required to execute a mortgage of the property to the Government as provided for by law.

(k) The Farmer for the West Coast may be required to rent certain Farm buildings at Jesselton.

(l) The following Proclamations govern the conduct of the Farms in B. N. Borneo vis—

SCHEDULE A.

The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.

The Liquor Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.

The Pawnbrokers Proclamation No. 14 of 1902 as amended by No. 1 of 1903, and No. 3 of 1905.

The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1905.

Intimations.

REPAIR

IS OUR

SPECIALTY.

TO LET.

OFFICES, NO. 1, DES VIEUX ROAD CENTRAL,

OFFICES, NO. 2, DES VIEUX ROAD CENTRAL,

OFFICES, NO. 3, DES VIEUX ROAD CENTRAL,

OFFICES, NO. 4, DES VIEUX ROAD CENTRAL,

OFFICES, NO. 5, DES VIEUX ROAD CENTRAL,

Intimation.

Powell's

Furnishing
DepartmentALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.
(FIRST FLOOR)

are making a special show of house-hold and office furniture.

HIGH

grade examples of which may now be seen in our showrooms.

Completely finished and artistic bedroom suites, with teakwood bedsteads "en suite," Dainty Writing

Tables in attractive designs, Curio and Silver Tables, lined with silk and plush, and a host of other articles of a

CLASS

rarely seen previously in Hongkong.

We are steadily and consistently improving the tone and general finish of Colonial made furniture.

We are paying very special attention to the modern methods in Office Fittings; and have several examples of our work ready for inspection.

The Card-index system cabinet is a very special feature with us, and general office

FURNITURE

such as, Roll Top Desks, Typewriter Desks, may always be seen and the advantages of our makes explained, by a visit to our showrooms.

OUR
ILLUSTRATIONS
OUR
TIME
OUR
EXPERTS
OUR
ADVICE
AT YOUR DISPOSAL

POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

and

28, Queen's Road.

Opposite the Clock Tower.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1909.

Public Companies.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, TOMORROW, the 21st day of August, 1909, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1909.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th August, to SATURDAY, the 21st August, 1909, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1909. [565]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 23rd August, 1909, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 23rd August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1909. [559]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the Provisions of Art. 102 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1909, of TWO DOLLARS per Share.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, 29th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th instant to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1909. [505]

CLASS

rarely seen previously in Hongkong.

We are steadily and consistently improving the tone and general finish of Colonial made furniture.

We are paying very special attention to the modern methods in Office

Fittings; and have several examples of our work ready for inspection.

The Card-index system cabinet is a very special feature with us, and general office

Intimations.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy
"Bisquit Dubouche
& Co."

Per Bot.

XXX-Very Old-Fine \$2.50
V.O.C.B: Guaranteed 20 Years
Old 5.50

ALSO

QUINQUINA?

DU BONNET?

FRENCH STORE,
Sole Agent.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [40]

THE DRAPERY
EMPORIUM,

7, Lyndhurst Terrace.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EUROPEAN, INDIAN and CHINESE
USEFUL ARTICLES

OR

CLOTHING, FANCY GOODS
and TOYS

AT

VERY NORMAL RATES.

READY FOR SALE.

The Latest Style Goods for Present Season
Gentlemen's and Children's.

HATS, BONNETS (Hat Flowers), RIB-BONS, LACE, BRIDAL VEILS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS,
LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, SHIRT-INGS,
ALPACCAS, HOSIERY,
ENGLISH and AMERICAN FOOT-WEARS, &c., &c.

Prices and Samples on application.

Best attention to all Coast Port Orders,
Hongkong, 16th April, 1909. [46]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES
AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUILAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [81]

THE CHINESE PRESS LAWS.

TRANSLATED BY CHANG NIEH-YUN.

The following is a translation of the Chinese Press Laws drawn up by the Office for the Study of Constitutional Politics and sanctioned by Imperial Decree.

Article 1.—Any person establishing a newspaper office for the publication of a newspaper should make an application to the local authorities, twenty days before its publication, setting forth the following particulars:—1. The name of the newspaper. 2. Its rules and regulations. 3. The addresses, names and past careers of the publishers, editors and printers. 4. Names and whereabouts of the publishing and printing departments.

Article 2.—Any person becoming a publisher, editor, or printer must fulfil these important conditions:—1. He must be a Chinese of above twenty years of age. 2. He must be free from mental disease. 3. He must never have been sentenced to imprisonment or heavier punishments.

Article 3.—A person may act in the capacity of both publisher and editor, but a printer may not act as publisher or editor.

Article 4.—A publisher so presenting his application to the local Authorities should accompany it with a deposit of guarantee money.

Article 5.—Any violation of Article 12 which causes any trouble shall be dealt with as coming under the preceding Article.

Article 6.—If a newspaper after making an application for registration delays its publication or after publication suspends its issue for over two months without announcing any reason for doing so, it shall be deemed to have ceased publication of its own accord.

Article 7.—All papers publishing only educational, or art regulations, illustrations, price reports or other compilations shall be exempted from paying guarantee money. All papers published in the colloquial language, for the enlightenment of the people, on being approved by the authorities in whose opinion, a deposit of guarantee money is unnecessary, shall be likewise exempted.

Article 8.—Should any alterations be made in the particulars mentioned in Article 1, after the publication of a paper, a fresh application shall have to be made within twenty days of making such alterations. In the case of a change of publishers, the paper shall, before a report of such a change is made, be published under the name of the party acting *pro tem.*

Article 9.—Every issue of the paper shall bear the names and addresses of the publishers, editors and printers.

Article 10.—All papers issued daily should submit their copy before 12 p.m. the day prior to the Police Authorities having jurisdiction over the place or to the local Authorities, who will at all times exercise scrutiny over them, according to law. All monthly, semi-monthly, bi-weekly and weekly papers or those issued every other day or once in ten days must likewise be sent before 12 noon the previous day.

Article 11.—If a paper has made an inaccurate statement, any letter of correction or request for correction from the party in question or concerned should be inserted in the next issue. Should such correction exceed the original statement by more than twice the length, a charge is allowed to be made at the rate of ordinary advertisements. If such letters or corrections are couched in unlawful terms or are anonymous they need not be inserted.

Article 12.—When an inaccurate statement has been excerpted from another paper which itself is seen to insert a correction or letter of contradiction, such correction or letter should be inserted free in the next issue of the paper.

Article 13.—All legal proceedings, at which an audience is excluded shall not be published.

Article 14.—All preliminary trials which have not been decided shall not be published.

Article 15.—All diplomatic, army, or naval matters, publication of which has been forbidden, by the respective Government Departments shall not be published.

Article 16.—All edicts and memorials which have not been published by the Grand Secretariat, or in the government gazettes shall not be published.

Article 17.—Newspapers shall not publish the following matters:—Statements libelling the Court and the Imperial Household; statements confusing and subverting the institutions of the Government, destroying public peace and statements corrupting morality.

Article 18.—Publishers or editors shall not allow themselves to be bribed in order to distort right and wrong in their statements, nor shall they, out of grudge, libel others to the detriment of their reputation.

Article 19.—If a newspaper be issued without making an application in accordance with Art. 1, its publishers shall be fined from \$20 to \$100.

Article 20.—For any violation of Art. 8 or 9 and/or the "injured" party preferring a complaint which is substantiated on inquiry the editor shall be fined from \$3 to \$30.

Article 21.—For any violation of Articles 10 or 11, the editor shall be fined from \$10 to \$100.

Article 22.—For any violation of Articles 12, 13, or the last matter mentioned in Article 14 the publisher and editor concerned shall be imprisoned for a term extending from 20 days to 6 months or be fined from \$200 to \$2000.

Article 23.—For any violation of the first, second or third matters in Article 14 the publisher, editor, and printers concerned shall be imprisoned for a term of 6 months to 2 years and shall be fined from \$200 to \$2000.

Article 24.—For committing the first offence mentioned in Article 15 and on the guilt being proved at a hearing on the aggrieved party making a complaint, the publisher and the editor guilty thereof shall be fined an amount ten times that of the bribe received in the matter. The party giving the bribe will also be punished in the same manner.

Article 25.—For committing the said offence mentioned in Article 15 and on the guilt being proved at a hearing on the aggrieved party preferring a charge the publisher and the editor concerned shall be fined from \$10 to \$200.

Article 26.—With reference to any violation of Article 15, in addition to being punished in accordance with the two preceding articles, the aggrieved party shall be entitled to indemnification according to the gravity of the circumstances, from the publishers and the editor against damages he may have suffered.

Article 27.—For any violation of Articles 12, 13, or the last matter named in Article 14; the publication of the offending paper may be temporarily suspended.

Article 28.—Temporary suspension of publication is limited to 7 days for daily newspapers. For other newspapers of 4 issues, and for those of 3 issues or less a month, the suspension shall be for three issues.

Article 29.—For any violation of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd matter specified in Article 14 publication of the offending paper shall be permanently prohibited.

Article 30.—Any violation of Article 12 which causes any trouble shall be dealt with as coming under the preceding Article.

Article 31.—If a newspaper after making an application for registration delays its publication or after publication suspends its issue for over two months without announcing any reason for doing so, it shall be deemed to have ceased publication of its own accord.

Article 32.—All fines imposed on any newspaper for violation of these laws and legal expenses in connection therewith may be taken out of the guarantee money deposited if such is not paid within 30 days. If this be insufficient, the balance will be pressed for. On this the party concerned shall be required to make up the amount of the guaranteed money to its original sum.

Article 33.—If the publication of a newspaper is prohibited or its publication ceases of its own accord, the guarantee money will be returned to the proper party and the registration of the paper cancelled.

Article 34.—Any party who ever subscribes his name to any article or statements in a newspaper shall be responsible for them in the same way as the editor.

Article 35.—When a newspaper is published in the name of a party acting for another, the agent shall be responsible for the publication.

Article 36.—With the exception of the parties mentioned, in particular 3rd of Article 1 and those stated in the two preceding Articles all others financing a newspaper office or employed therein shall not be responsible for statements of the paper.

Article 37.—All newspapers registered under these laws and recognized by the local authorities shall enjoy the privileges of reduced rates of telegram charges and postage and also the use of the post and the telegraph. All newspapers not so registered and recognized shall not be allowed to be forwarded by the post or any steamer or railway train.

Article 38.—A newspaper may insert "Right of reproduction reserved" to any article or statement original to them. Other newspapers may not copy the extract same.

Article 39.—Any serial publication in a newspaper, which after a time may be made up into a book, shall enjoy the protection of copyright.

Article 40.—If any newspaper published abroad contravenes any article of these laws so as to entail prohibition of publication, their circulation in China shall be prohibited and the Customs authorities shall prohibit their entry into the country. Any smuggled entry will be destroyed by the authorities.

Article 41.—The following laws shall not apply to any offence against these laws: that of reducing the punishment when the offender voluntarily reports and confesses his offence; that of increasing the punishment on a second offence; and that of a person charged with several offences at the same time, being punished only for the most serious of them.

Article 42.—The limit of time in which a violation of these laws may be prosecuted shall be six months.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Article 43.—These Laws shall be enforced in the different provinces two months after receipt thereof of the dispatch announcing Imperial sanction thereto.

Article 44.—All newspapers published before these laws come in force shall accordingly apply for registration within three months after, and they must accordingly deposit the necessary guarantee money.

Article 45.—After these laws shall have come in force all provisional regulations previously established for newspaper offices shall be abrogated.—N. C. D. News.

Article 46.—For any misrepresentation made in the application, the publisher shall be fined from \$5 to \$50.

Article 47.—If any paper coming under the categories specified at the end of Art. 4 be found to contain matters outside of its scope, the editor shall be fined from \$5 to \$50.

Article 48.—For any violation of Art. 8 or 9 and/or the "injured" party preferring a complaint which is substantiated on inquiry the editor shall be fined from \$3 to \$30.

Intimation.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

**AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.**

SPECIALITIES :**DRY GINGER ALE:****LIME FRUIT CHAM-
PAGNE.****ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.****STONE GINGER BEER.**

**PALATABLE
AND
REFRESHING.**

Watson's**FRUIT SYRUPS**

mixed with aerated or plain water
make excellent refreshing beverages.

Guaranteed to be made from the
pure juice of sound ripe fruit.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,**
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909. [28]

NOTIFICATION.
All communications intended for publication in
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed
to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—\$6 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rate per quarter and per annum, proportional
Subscriptions for any period less than one month
will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free, when the address is
accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have
their copies delivered at their residence without
any extra charge. On copies sent by post an
additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue, to any part of the
world is 50 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-
five cents (for cash only).

BIRTHS.

On August 10, 1909, at Walton-under-Edge,
Gloucestershire, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Vivian
Hoag, a daughter.

On August 10, 1909, London, to Mrs. N. G.
Maitland, a son.

On August 10, 1909, at Ningpo, the wife of
F. W. Fowler, of a daughter.

On Sunday, August 15, 1909, at Shanghai, to Dr. and Mrs. C. Noel Davis, a son.

On August 15, 1909, at Shanghai, to the wife of
C. Hoppenberg, a daughter.

On August 15, 1909, at Chefoo, the wife of
Wm. Katz, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, Juan del Rivero, aged 84 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1909.

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER.

A Washington despatch of 18th ult. states that
the Chinese Foreign Office has notified this
Government that the appointment of Charles
R. Crane as Minister to China will be highly
acceptable. His confirmation will be rushed
in the Senate and he is expected to have his
credentials by the latter part of next week.

Nothing done by the present administration
has caused so much favourable comment by
business interests as the appointment of Crane
to this vast field of commerce. The President
is given credit for selecting a shrewd business
man to see that the United States gets its share
of the immense Chinese trade. Crane has such
a wide commercial acquaintance that he will

be able to meet the best men sent by other
countries on even terms.

His appointment has caused much interest
among European countries. China has an
import trade of \$350,000,000 a year, to which we
contribute less than one-tenth. Her exports
amount to \$200,000,000 a year, of which we take
slightly, in excess of one-tenth. In recent years
our export trade to China has been practically
at a standstill. It is believed throughout Eastern
business circles that Crane, admittedly a far-
sighted and successful business man, will speedily
improve conditions.

Commenting on the foregoing news the *San
Francisco Chronicle* says:—

It would not be difficult to read into the ap-
pointment of Charles R. Crane, well-known
and experienced business man, as United
States Minister to China, a purpose on the
part of this country to take fuller advantage
of that equality of commercial opportunity
in the Orient which is the aim of Ameri-
can diplomacy to maintain. It has been
abundantly proved that the United States
has no aggressive designs upon Chinese terri-
tory, but it seeks an equal chance to do busi-
ness there, and, as things have been going for
some time, it has looked as though this were in
danger of being lost.

The trouble which was encountered by the
American financiers who sought to obtain a
share in the Haukow-Szechuan Railroad loan,
and which has not yet been settled, shows that
the way of some European nations seeking
trade with the heathen Chinese are peculiar.
Secretary Knox has taken a strong stand in
this matter, and it is probable that the three in-
ternational money groups which had planned to
divide the \$27,000,000 loan will be forced to
recognize the rights of the United States.

Another danger which confronts American
trade in China, and which Minister Crane will
undoubtedly keep an eye on, is the special
position in Manchuria which Japan and Russia
have acquired. These two nations, between
them, though not jointly, own the lines of rail-
road by which Manchuria is traversed, and this
ownership has given them certain privileges
which they have become accustomed to exploit
without too nice a regard for the feelings of
other nations.

In Harbin, it will be recalled, Russia recent-
ly undertook to assert a power of control which
compromised the existence of Chinese sov-
ereignty. Protests by the American Consul led
to a revision of the situation, yet even now it is
understood that within the railroad zone Russian
traders enjoy special advantages which
negative the theory of an open door.

Probably the prestige of the American Gov-
ernment in China owes something to the fact
that in our dealings heretofore we have not
been embarrassed by the presence in any con-
siderable numbers of American traders in that
country. Just now, however, we are out for
business—or, at any rate, ought to be, and we
have as rivals powers which have got into the
habit of considering the United States as a sort
of philanthropic party when anything is afoot
in the Orient.

With the State Department now insisting on
our rights, and a shrewd business man going
to Peking, it is not improbable that the matter
may assume a new aspect.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The French mail of the 20th July was delivered
in London on the 10th inst.

The Ministry of War has obtained Imperial
permission to transfer the control of all marine
forces to the Navy Department.

THE Governor of the Imperial Prefecture of
Shantung has reported to the Throne the plan-
ting of cereals on grounds in his jurisdiction
formerly planted with poppy.

SHAREHOLDERS in the Hongkong and Shang-
hai Banking Corporation are reminded that the
half-yearly meeting takes place at the City Hall
at noon tomorrow (Saturday).

THE Osaka Shōten Kaisha is reported to have
decided to allow free transportation of goods to
Osaka from any port of Japan, if for relief pur-
poses in connection with the fire.

OWING to the inundation of the surrounding
country resulting from the overflow of the
Taidon river, Korea, three hundred persons
have been drowned and nine hundred houses
have been washed away.

THE local agent of the Chinese Engineering
and Mining Co., Ltd., informs us that the total
output of the Company's three mines for the
week ending 7th August, 1909, amounted to
29,014.67 tons and the sales during the period
to 18,519.34 tons.

THE latest news from Sir Havilland de Saumarez
is that he and Lady de Saumarez are in
good health and that they expect to leave
Gibraltar towards the end of August, in time
to catch the train from Moscow on September
1st. Sir Havilland de Saumarez may therefore
be expected in Shanghai about September
15.—*N. C. D. News*.

THE Police Affairs Bureau in the Home Office
reports that the population, Korean and Japanese,
of this country is 9,169,000 and 119,000 res-
pectively, making an average of 670 persons to
the square rd. When reckoned according to
provinces it varies greatly. It is between 1,200
and 1,600 to the square rd in the provinces of
Kyonggi and South Choochong and between
800 and 1,200 in the five provinces of North
Choochong, North and South Kyonggi and
North and South Chooa. In the two provinces
of Whanghae and South Pungsan, it averages
between 400 and 800, while the four provinces
of North Pyungsan, Kangwon, and North and
South Hamkyong show an average of less than
one hundred to the square rd.—*The Good Price*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed
by Correspondents in this column.)

HONGKONG DOCKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—On the eve of the meeting of the
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., I
venture to solicit a space in your valuable
paper to give vent to the dissatisfaction of
many shareholders on the very poor result of
the working for the first half-year of 1909.

Never before, as far as my memory can re-
collect, has the Company been through such a
poor six months and I need hardly say that the
pauper sum of \$38,833.39 as shown in the
balance sheet, after deducting the cost of re-
organization, would hardly do credit to some
very much smaller concern, even in these bad
times. To arrive at this balance the following
abstract, from the balance sheet, will show:—

The net profit for the 6 months, \$76,629.93
Less Liability cost of Reorganiza-
tion..... 37,776.34

\$38,833.39

When one considers the substantial position
occupied by the Dock Company with its huge
capital of \$1,500,000, earning only 1 per cent.
for six months' working, it is only too clear that
there is something radically wrong somewhere
with the whole business of the Company, and
it is up to the Directors of the Company to
make a clear explanation at Monday's meeting,
so that shareholders' minds might be eased
to a certain extent as to the future prospects of
the Company.

As it is at present things certainly look very
gloomy for all shareholders, when one con-
siders the very keen competition the Whampoa
Dock Company has to face in its rival
the Taikoo Dock and also the Northern
Dock which recently displayed great
keenness in snatching from our very grasp
as it were the contract from Manila for
repairing the transport *Warrior* and also many
other contracts, which could not doubtless have been
secured by our Dock Company had the manage-
ment made a determined effort to succeed
in the bidding.

From a general point of view, it seems that
the Directors are plunging headlong into a
scheme of re-organization without knowing to
what extent they would benefit by the ultimate
result, and as it is at present there is barely
anything done yet. The huge sum of
\$37,776.34 is put down in the balance
sheet as "Cost of Reorganization to 30th June
1909," and one can hardly demur from the fact
that granting the re-organization of the whole
concern should prove successful from certain
points of view, yet financially there is a wide-
spread belief that it may prove a disastrous
failure, and the Directors should have ascertained
the views of shareholders and given them
careful consideration before going to the un-
necessary expense of engaging the services of
an expert from Home thereby throwing away
the substance for the shadow.

In glancing over the report and balance
sheet for the past six months, one can hardly
admit that the Company is in the same sound
position as it was a few years back. A most
important factor for serious consideration is
that the amount due to creditors is put down at
\$1,041,123.42 whereas in the report for the
concluding six months of 1908, it was only
\$1,851,657.83 showing an increase of \$89,465.19
Instead of this item showing a decrease, it is
continually rising and it would be most
interesting for all concerned to know when the
Directors will be able to liquidate some of this
huge loan.

In thanking you for the use of your space I
can only add, in conclusion, that the Directors
owe a duty to the shareholders in giving them
a very clear explanation at Monday's meeting
and I sincerely trust they will be able to give
satisfactory assurances of the Company's future
prospects.—Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED.
Hongkong, 20th August.

**THE PRATAS ISLAND
QUESTION.**

A Tokyo dispatch reports that the Yamen of
the Viceroy of Kwangtung has submitted a
proposal to Mr. Segawa, Japanese Consul at
Canton, for the settlement of the Pratas Island
dispute.

The views of the Chinese authorities
are said to agree in the main with those of the
Japanese, so that it is expected a satisfactory
settlement of the question will shortly be seen.

CHINESE RIGHTS.**UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.**

Mr. Spencer, the Chairman of the Sydney
Furniture Trade Board, found himself called
upon to emphasize the principle that the laws
of the British Empire apply, not only to one
section of the community, but to all under the
flag. A request had been made by Mr. D.
Levy, M.L.A., on behalf of a number of Chinese
furniture traders, that his clients should be
given an opportunity of making themselves
heard before the board decided the conditions
of the award, which would shortly have to be
made. Mr. Cutler, the employees' representative,
warmly resented the appearance of Chinese in
the matter, and characterized them as "aliens
and undesirables." Mr. Levy considered that
inasmuch as any award would affect the Chi-
nese, it was only right that they should be heard.
If they committed a breach of the law they
would be held responsible. Therefore, he was
of opinion that they should be considered along
with the other employers of labour when an
award was being made. Mr. Spencer thought
so too, and intimated that after the conference
which was about to take place between the
parties to the dispute, Mr. Levy might place
before the board such evidence as he desired
and to state the account of the expenditure
and not a cent be misused and also not to cause
any trouble amongst the natives.

A TELEGRAM from Formosa to the Japanese
Home Department reports that a storm broke
out in Formosa on the 9th instant, as a result
of which 344 houses have been flooded, a Japa-
nese being drowned. The public roads were
damaged in 28 places, to the extent of about
1,224 feet. Several rivers overflowed their
banks, causing dislocation to the traffic in the
districts. The railways were also damaged,
the traffic on them being brought to a standstill.
The river Tamsui rose over seven feet.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.**THE PRATAS ISLANDS.**

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 19th August.

Owing to the large sum claimed by the Japanese
settlers on the Pratas Islands as compensation
for their evacuation, to which the Canton
authorities have objected, the Pratas Islands
question has not yet reached a solution. The
question will be allowed to stand over pending
the arrival of the new Viceroy, H. E. Yuan Shu
Hsun.

THE KWANGTUNG NAVY.

Admiral Li Chun, who has been Admiral of
the Kwangtung Navy for the last two years, and
whose appointment as Admiral has now been
confirmed by an Imperial Decree issued a few
days ago, proposes to proceed to Peking to
have an audience with the Prince Regent,
after the new Viceroy, H. E. Yuan Shu

Hsun.

RUNAWAY PRISONERS CAPTURED.

The six prisoners, who escaped from the Sun-
ning gap about a month ago, have been re-
captured and have now been brought to Canton
to be dealt with by the High Authorities.

WEI-CHING-TUNG.

This morning, the ex-Provincial Judge of
Kwangtung, Wei Ching Tuog, left here by the
steamboat *To Tai* for Kwangsi, to take up his
new appointment as Provincial Treasurer of
that province.

A "BOY'S" CLAIM.

SERIOUS ALLEGATION AGAINST HIM.

Before Mr. Justice Gomperts, who presided
in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, a house
"boy" named Lin Mui, brought a claim
against Mrs. C. Robertson, of 88, Faikoo
Road, Quarry Bay, to recover \$55, alleged
to be due for wages.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, who appeared for the
defendant, said that he had paid \$5 into Court
with denial of liability. A cross-summons had
been issued, but the plaintiff could not be found.
On his writ of summons he gave his address as
Yau-mui-ti, but he was not known there.

The plaintiff was called in and in answer to a
question from the Court, said that he at present
lived at Tai Hang village.

His Honour—When did you remove?—On
the 1st.

But the summons was issued before that date.
How do you account for your giving your
address as Yau-mui-ti—I live at Tai Hang, but
my belongings are at Yau-mui-ti.

Mr. Goldring, continuing, remarked that his
cross-summons was for

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE

NEW CANTON VICEROY.

DEPARTURE FROM NANKING.

[By courtesy of the "Shewng Po."]

Peking, 19th August.

H.E. Yuan Shu-Hsuan, Viceroy-designate of Canton, will leave Nanking for Shanghai on 22nd inst.

Later.

Viceroy Yuan will leave Shanghai by the C.M.S.N.C. on 28th inst. for Canton.

He will take over the seal of office on the 4th prox.

NAVAL REORGANISATION.

A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

[By courtesy of the "Shewng Po."]

Peking, 19th August.

Shun Pui-lap is to leave Peking on the 25th inst. on a tour of inspection of the Provinces in connection with the naval reorganisation scheme.

KIRIN-CHANGCHUN RAILWAY.

LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED.

[By courtesy of the "Shewng Po."]

Peking, 19th August.

On the 17th inst., the representatives of China and Japan at Tientsin signed an agreement for a loan for the construction of the Kirin-Changchun Railway.

The latest agreement entered into between China and Japan with respect to the Kirin-Changchun Railway provides:—1, that the Engineer-in-Chief and Chief Accountant shall be Japanese; 2, that the agreement shall hold good for twenty-five years, during which period the line shall be worked by the Chinese and Japanese jointly; 3, that the cost of the railway, which is estimated at £1,500,000, shall be entirely borrowed from the Japanese and the interest thereon shall be five per cent. per annum, computed from the day when the whole sum is paid to the Chinese; and 4, that the receipts of the railway company shall be deposited with the Yokohama Specie Bank in China.—*Shanghai Times*.

ANTUNG-MUKDEN RAILWAY.

PROSPECTIVE SETTLEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shewng Po."]

Peking, 19th August.

The Waiwupu is about to come to terms with Japan on the Antung-Mukden Railway difference.

NEW LICENSE DUTY.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO LONDON HOUSES.

Mr. Lloyd George made an important announcement about the new Budget duties on public-houses to a deputation of London Liberal members at the House of Commons. They asked that the new license duties in the metropolis should be levied on the basis of sales, and not on that of rateable value.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. Cawood, and included Capt. Norton, Mr. Horncastle, Dr. Cooper, Mr. Iris, Mr. Stophford Brooke, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Verney, and Mr. B. S. Straus.

Mr. Pearce pointed out that of the additional duty of £2,000,000 under the bill London would pay £66,202, or 33 per cent., whereas of the old duty, amounting to £2,222,359, London paid only £195,551, or less than 10 per cent.

IGNORED BY BREWERS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, said he was very desirous of meeting the case put before him, but the London brewers had refused to see him (the only trade which had taken that course), as apparently their politics were dearer to them than their business.

He was prepared to have the London licenses reviewed on the basis of the actual trade in the houses, so that the license duties in London would in effect be levied on the basis of business done, and not on the present rateable value, and with this object in view he was still prepared to see the London brewers.

THE BREWERS' TAX.

He took exception, however, to their action in putting up the price of beer before they had had to pay the additional license duties, in order that they might influence their customers against the present Government.

GROCERS' LICENSES.

It was stated on 22nd ult. that the negotiations which have been in progress with regard to grocers' license duties have resulted in an agreement accepted by all the parties concerned, and that Mr. Lloyd George will put down amendments to the Finance Bill accordingly. The basis of the arrangement has not yet been officially disclosed.

LLOYD'S REGISTER.

DEATH OF THE CHAIRMAN.

We are courteously informed by Mr. Jno. Lambert, Lloyd's surveyor in Hongkong, that he is in receipt of an official communication from the head office announcing the death of Mr. James Dixon, chairman of Lloyd's Register, which sad event took place on the morning of the 18th July last.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadour & Co. write this afternoon:

Our market has been a little quieter during the week and the business transacted has been more or less confined to a few stocks. The Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 5/- per share for the half year ending 30th June, 1909, payable on the 25th inst. The transfer books of the Company closes from to-day to the 24th inst.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks ruled steady and only a few small sales have been reported at \$1,030. The London rate is £95.5/- National are wanted at \$65.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are still offering at \$195. North Chinas can be sold at £1,120. Union are slightly easier with sellers at \$837. Yangtze are quoted \$321 in Shanghai.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have again been placed at \$115. Hongkong Fires have improved to \$350, at which price business has been done.

Shipping.—China and Manilas and Dougases continue neglected at quotations. Hongkong, Canton and Macau Steamboats are on offer at \$115. Indo Chinas have suddenly come into demand once more but at present price there are no sellers. The London quotation is unchanged, viz., £1,15/- for preferred and £1,2/- for deferred shares. There are buyers in Shanghai at £1s. 4d. Shell Transport are on offer at 7/- after sales during the early part of the week at 7/- add later at 7s. 6d. Star Ferries, old and new, are unchanged and without business to report.

Refineries.—China Sugars have ruled firmer and sales have taken place at \$172, \$178 and \$140. Luzons have been sold at \$12, and more are wanted. Perak Sugars are firmer with buyers at £1s. 25s.

Mining.—Chinese Engineers have sellers at Tls. 183. Raubs are obtainable at \$3.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have been sold at \$60. Whampoa Docks remain fairly steady and sales have been effected at \$60 and \$55. Shanghai Docks are a shade easier at £1s. 7s. 6d. at which rates they are obtainable. Hongkong Wharves weakened during the early part of the week to £1s. 14d. but have since recovered and sales have taken place at £1s. 14s.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are very scarce, and with a fair demand existing the price rose to \$105 at which buyers prevail. Hongkong Hotels, old, are wanted at \$75 and the new shares at \$45. Humphreys Estates are easier and offering at \$11. Kowloon Lands are obtainable at \$30.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons can be had at \$8. Ewos have strengthened to £1s. 17s. at which price buyers prevail in the North.

In other Northern mills we take the following changes from latest mail advices to hand. Internationals. Tls. 90, nominal. Lan Kung Mows. Tls. 108 buyers and Soychas Tls. 430 sales.

Miscellaneous.—China Light and Powers are on offer at \$64. China Providents have found buyers at \$1,65. Green Island Cements are offering at \$8.80. Hongkong Ices are weaker and obtainable at \$100. A small lot of Hong Kong Electrics have been sold at \$100, and there are sellers at the close at \$105. Union Waterboats have been dealt in at \$15, and Watsons at \$88. Langkais have shown a further rise on last week's quotation and according to latest information there are buyers in Shanghai at £1s. 4d. Sumatran have been sold at the slightly improved rate of £1s. 4s.

Rubbers.—The Rubber Market has been a little quieter, probably due to a set back in the price of the raw material, but this has now advanced again. Our last quotation of Hard five Pairs is 8/- per lb. Kuala Lumpurs were sold during the early part of the week at £2. 13. 6 but at the close there are buyers at £2. 14. 6. Anglo Malays are wanted at £7. Balquidries are easier and obtainable at \$50 (Spore). Linggis have buyers at £1. 18. 3d. and Ledbury's at £1. 5/-.

Exchange.—The Banks' selling rate on London is £1. 8s. 1d./sd. on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74/-.

Dividends Payable.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, Interim of £2 per share for account 1909 payable on the 23rd inst. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, Interim of \$1 per share for account 1909 payable on the 23rd inst. Hongkong Ices, Interim of \$1 per share for account 1909 payable on the 25th inst.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements—

August Settlement 30th August.
September 29th September.
October 19th October.
November 29th November.
December 29th December.

A SHOCKING case of white slave traffic has just come to light at Aradabka, and has caused the greatest sensation in Hungary. The nurses of the large Marie Valence Hospital in that town have for six years past systematically sold young female patients who were penniless, and had no near relatives, after their recovery. From correspondence found it appears that the nurses had a clientele throughout Hungary and also abroad, and that they employed many agents in their degrading enterprise. The nurses and several accomplices have been arrested by the Aradabka police.

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

DISOBEDIENCE RESULTS IN WORKMAN'S DEATH.

A Chinese drill man named Lo Tam, of the Shatin section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, was fatally injured in an accident the other day. His death was brought about by his own carelessness. Early on the morning of the 14th instant, Lo Tam and others were engaged in drilling holes in a rock for blasting purposes. An order had been issued to the men previously that they were not to drill in or near a certain hole in the rock, which contained gelatin. Lo Tam, however, contrary to instructions, meddled with this dangerous spot, with the result that there was an explosion, which hurled him some distance away. When he was picked up and removed to the Dispensary it was discovered that three of his ribs and his nose were broken and injured in many other parts. He was treated by one of the railway doctors, but he expired five days later from the effects of his wounds. The deceased was twenty-five years old.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

MAN NEEDS AND A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

The following appeal has been published in *The Times* London, by the China Emergency Committee:—

It is difficult to escape the language of exaggeration when one contemplates the spectacle of China to-day, breaking away from the traditions and self-content of a thousand years to acquire the knowledge and power of the Western World which, down even to ten years ago, she despised and contemptuously refused. For anything approaching a parallel one must turn to Japan and her sudden emergence from centuries of isolation to become the pupil of Europe and to raise herself from exclusive and Asiatic feudalism in 1860 to the world-power she is in 1909. At the present moment China is in the first stage of that movement out of her immemorial past, like a chrysalis preparing to emerge from its cocoon. But the development of China throws almost into insignificance the precedent of Japan, wonderful and complete as that has been. In the case of Japan it meant the re-organization on the lines of Western knowledge, science, and progress of a nation of 40 millions of people. This one third or at least one-fourth of the whole human family, homogeneous in race and language, is now setting itself to school in the knowledge, science, and methods of the Western World. The changes which the next ten years will effect in China can only be dimly foreseen, even by those who best know the patience, industry, and powers of learning of the race.

THE EMERGENCE OF CHINA.

The past ten years in China have been sufficiently full of development, though no more than preparatory to what is already on the way. China's defeat in 1895 at the hands of Westerners prevails. Hongkong Hotels, old, are wanted at \$75 and the new shares at \$45. Humphreys Estates are easier and offering at \$11. Kowloon Lands are obtainable at \$30.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons can be had at \$8. Ewos have strengthened to £1s. 17s. at which price buyers prevail in the North.

In other Northern mills we take the following changes from latest mail advices to hand. Internationals. Tls. 90, nominal. Lan Kung Mows. Tls. 108 buyers and Soychas Tls. 430 sales.

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CHINA UNPUNCHED.

Resolutely and unitedly China has stood hermaphrodite at the feet of Europe's leading, and is

all earnestness and diligence she is acquiring it. This educational movement on the part of China far exceeds in significance and importance the raising and training of a Chinese army on a European model. The ethical aspect of the awakening is declared in the bold and sweeping prohibition against opium-smoking, which is now declared illegal in provinces after province, and officials addicted to it declared incapable of retaining office, if they do not break themselves of the habit within a given period of months. Striking at the root of the evil, the cultivation of the poppy is being drastically forbidden in many parts. Socially this birth of China is equally, if not more emphatically, signified by decrees forbidding the binding of women's feet. The utmost that the most sanguine missionaries have asked is that girls under sixteen should have their feet unbound, but in the enthusiasm for the uplifting of the race, one Chinese viceroy has ordered all women under forty to unbind their feet within four months under penalty of fine, the fines to be devoted to the support of girls' schools.

These are symptoms of the awakening which is manifesting itself in every sphere of Chinese life. How railways have spread themselves and are being built throughout the Empire is a matter which cannot be dealt with here.

That which is of supreme, paramount significance is the fact that from its long, slumber and self-content China is at last awake, eager and intent on her education in all the wisdom and science of the Western World, whose knowledge she has spurned so long.

Education—that is the keynote and intention of China to-day. In literature, in engineering, in medicine, in philosophy, she is waiting, and anxious to receive from the West. No account of this amazing *vole face* of China from her attitude of contempt and exclusion no more than ten years ago can omit the part which has been played in this awakening of the world's greatest nation by the work of the Christian Churches through decade after decade.

There is no sect nor denomination of Christianity which has not shared in that missionary work. Through schools, colleges, hospitals, and the publication of English literature in Chinese translations the mission have been the first to introduce Western knowledge and ideas to China. Decades of apparently fruitless labour and the blood of many martyrs have led up to the present position of China, thirsting for the knowledge of the aforesaid abhorred "foreign devils." Active hostility to Christianity has gone. Both the highest official and the people at large now recognize the fact that Christianity has come to stay in China. Acute and impartial observers, indeed, have declared that successful propagation of Christianity is probably the most vital factor in determining the future history of Asia.

Speaking at the Mansion House meeting of the China Emergency Committee held under the presidency of the Lord Mayor on March 16, Sir Robert Hart, whose long work as Inspector-General of the Imperial Chinese Customs has given him the profoundest knowledge of China and its people, said: "We are alarmed lest Western knowledge, and Western science may give the Chinese people strength without principle, and may even bring in a crude materialism without that higher teaching and higher guidance which are necessary for the best welfare of any people."

CHINA'S PRESENT NEED.

It is the realization of that danger, but even more a realization of the needs of China, which have led to the formation of the China Emergency Appeal Committee, the representative character of which may be best shown by the fact that it includes Sir Robert Hart as President, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Durham, and Ripon, Lord Alverstone, Armitstead, Stratton, Reay, and Kinnaird, the President and ex-Presidents of the National Free Churches Council, Rev. Alexander McLaren, Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, Rev. Dr. J. B. Paton, the Vice-Chancellors of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Universities, and many other distinguished men representing banking, commerce, education, medicine, and various missionary societies. It is the object of this Committee to utilize to the full the unexampled present opportunity of establishing in China institutions through which the Chinese people may be trained to educate themselves in the Western knowledge and civilization which they have set themselves to acquire.

There is, first, China's crying need of medical education—of schools and hospitals in which Chinese students will be taught and practise medicine and surgery. Already valuable work has been done by the Union Medical College and Hospital at Peking, whose diploma is officially recognized by the Chinese Government. Similar institutions are urgently needed; and the China Emergency Committee appeals for £40,000 for their building and equipment.

Not less needed is the establishment of Colleges and centres for the training of Chinese teachers for the primary and secondary schools which are being established everywhere throughout this Empire of 400,000,000 inhabitants.

The China Emergency Committee appeals for £40,000 to build and equip these training colleges.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S
Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec.

(Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong,

"EMPEROR OF CHINA"

SATURDAY, SEPT. 4TH.

"MONTEAGLE"

SATURDAY, SEPT. 18TH.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA"

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25TH.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"

SATURDAY, OCT. 16TH.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

"Monteagle" 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the world.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meal and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line)..... 71.10.

Passenger for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Port or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port

Via New York

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. GRADDICK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

II)

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For Steamship On

SHANGHAI CROVSANG+ SATURDAY, 21st Aug., 4 P.M.
TIEN TSIN VIA SWATOW, WEI- CHEONGSHING+ SATURDAY, 21st Aug., 5 P.M.
HAIWEI & CHEFOO+ HAIWEI & CHEFOO

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE } FOOSANG+ TUESDAY, 24th Aug., Noon.
& MOJI }

FOOCHOW YATSHING+ WEDNESDAY, 25th Aug., 3 P.M.
MANILA YUENSANG+ FRIDAY, 27th Aug., 4 P.M.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, KUTSANG+ TUESDAY, 31st Aug., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers "Kutsang", "Nansang" and "Fookang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking care on through Bills of Lading to Vapour Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Nanchang.

Taking care on through Bills of Lading to Kedat, Labud, Datu, Simpona, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 01, Hongkong, 20th August, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS. TO SAIL

MANILA, ZAMBOANGA AND USUAL } CHANGSHA+ 21st Aug., 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS }

SHANGHAI CHENAN+ 22nd Daylight.
SWATO V. AMOY & SHANGHAI PAO. ING+ 23rd 4 P.M.

MANILA TAMING+ 24th 3 P.M.
OEBU & ILOIO KAIKONG+ 24th 4 P.M.

NINGPO & SHANGHAI PAKHOL+ 25th 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ANHUI+ 26th

WEIHAIWEI & TIEN TSIN HUICHOW+ 26th Daylight.
SHANGHAI LINAN+ 29th 3 P.M.

MANILA TEAN+ 31st 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI CHINHUA+ 2nd Sept., 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIEN TSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chinhua,) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 26, Hongkong, 20th August, 1909.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	To	Sailing Dates.
RUBI.....	5540	R. W. Almond...	MANILA	MONDAY, 23rd Aug., 11.5 P.M.
ZAFIRO	5540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 28th Aug., at Noon

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHewan Tomes & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899.

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI,
KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and
SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

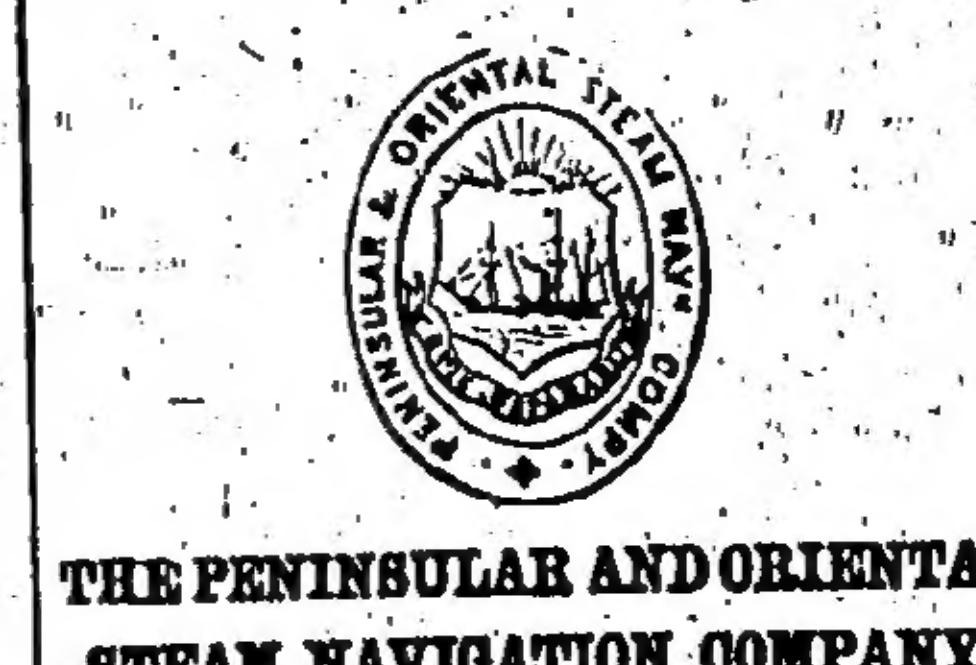
S.S. AMERICA MARU 5,000 tons gross..... Sail 10th Aug., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU 6,000 16th Oct., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU 5,000 10th Dec., 1909, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,
Manager.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM
FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADMEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PESSAM GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICA
AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"CALEDONIA."

Captain W. Hayward, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., TO-MORROW, the 21st August, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Mongolia", 10,000 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation is which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, or for Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed by Bombay by the R.M.S. "Caledonia", due in London on 3rd October, 1909. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

R. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent
Hongkong 20th August, 1909.

[4]

CHARGEURS REUNIS.
(FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE
TO

SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU,
CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK,
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar, Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
FOR
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE,
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing Date

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
"			
"	4,363	J. "royd"	1909
"	3,332	S. Shotton	23rd Sept.
"	4,657	F. W. Davies	21st Oct.
"	6,232	J. Maughan	18th Nov.

* These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

REGULAR EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

or further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.
Agents at Hongkong.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 9th August, 1909.

[1]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK:

S.S. "LENNOX" On or about 10th Sept.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.
Agents at Hongkong.

1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899.

Intimation.

YUEN HING,
No. 4, D'AGUILAR STREET.

FACTORY SWATOW KIA LAK.
MANUFACTURE WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DEALERS

in all kinds of hand-made
DRAWN and EMBROIDERY CHINESE
LINE GRASS CLOTH, PEWTER
WARE, &c.,

all of the best quality.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1909.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO., LTD.

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their<br

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

London—Bank T.T.	18/8
Do demand	18 13/16
Do 4 months' sight	18 15/16
France—Bank T.T.	21/8
America—Bank T.T.	42/8
Germany—Bank T.T.	17/8
India, T.T.	130/8
Do demand	13/8
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74/8
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	73/8
Japan—Bank T.T.	84/8
Java—Bank T.T.	104/8
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C.	10/9 1/16
6 months' sight L/C.	10/9 3/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	4/10
4 months' sight	44/8
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	10/9 5/10
4 months' sight France	2/10
6 months' sight	2/10
4 months' sight Germany	1/10
Bar Silver	13/7 1/16
Bank of England rate	1/10 1/16
Sovereign	11/10 1/16

SHIPPING AND MAIIS

MAIL DUE

Indian (*Laisang*) 26th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 26th inst.
German (*Dorfinger*) 30th inst.The P. M. S. S. Co.'s *Mongolia* will arrive at this port between 4 and 6 p.m., on 21st inst.The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s *Nile* left Singapore for this port on 19th inst., at 6 p.m., and is due here on 25th inst., at 6 a.m.The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Dorfinger* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 31st ult., left Colombo yesterday, a.m., and may be expected here on 30th inst.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 20th at 11.55.—The depression lying over the sea of Japn., yesterday, has moved into the Pacific to the South of Hokkaido.

Pressure is inclined to give way over China and at the Sou hera stations. It is highest between N. Luzon and the Loochoos.

Light monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Seas.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, .00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S. winds, light; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Larnock, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Bombay Maru, Jap. ss., 3/108, W. A. Evans, 19th Aug.—Moj 13th Aug., Gen.—N. Y. K.
Pechabur, Ger. ss., 1/373, Goslewitsch, 19th Aug.—Bangkok 9th Aug., Timber, Rice and Meal.—B. & S.
Yatshing, Br. ss., 1,500, Houghton, 19th Aug.—Chingwanta 13th Aug., Coal.—J. M. & Co.
Indiawadi, Br. ss., 3/50, W. G. Williams, 19th Aug.—Shanghai 14th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Caledonia, Br. ss., 3/519, W. Hayward, 20th Aug.—Shanghai 17th Aug., Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Taming, Br. ss., 1/310, Pennefather, 20th Aug.—Manil 7th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.
Foochang, Br. ss., 1/57, F. A. Mitchell, 20th Aug.—Singapore 14th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Telemachus, Br. ss., 1/340, G. Edwards, 8th Aug.—Manil 7th Aug., Ballast.—W. Fat Sing.
Kwangtung, Chi. ss., 1/460, Frerberg, 20th Aug.—Canton 16th Aug., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Cheong Shing, Br. ss., 1/265, V. McClymont Liddell, 20th Aug.—Canton 16th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Choyang, Br. ss., 1/124, Courtney, 20th Aug.—Canton 19th Aug., Gen.—M. & Co.
Kyld, Nor. ss., 910, T. Heller, 20th Aug.—Canton 19th Aug., Ballast.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
Kashik, Br. ss., 1/276, H. E. Lever, 20th Aug.—Khalong 17th Aug., Cattle and Pigs.—B. & S.
Halmun, Br. ss., 6/15, J. W. Evans, 20th Aug.—Swatow 19th Aug., Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Sobu Maru, Jap. ss., 1/119, T. Sugii, 20th Aug.—Swatow 19th Aug., Gen.—O. S. K.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Savona, for Singapore.

Lisbon, for Iloilo.

Lightning, for Singapore.

Fukui Maru, for Moji.

Derwent, for Saigon.

Caledonia, for Singapore.

Kanagawa Maru, for Kobe.

Bombay Maru, for Singapore.

Barlowers, for Nagasaki.

Kafuku Maru, for Wakamatsu.

Kashin, for Swatow.

Haiyang, for Swatow.

Indrawadi, for Singapore.

Departures

Aug. 20

C. Ford Lasels, for Shanghai.

Elavonda, for Colombo.

Johau, for Hohow.

Arilla, for Canton.

Kewigal, for Canton.

Pathol, for Canton.

Tunang, for Canton.

Lightning, for Canton.

Longyang, for Coast Ports.

Longyang, for Manila.

Dimore, for Iloilo.

Kanagawa Maru, for Japan.

Lukow, for Chefo.

Dervens, for Saigon.

Bawlawers, for Japan.

Bombay Maru, for Bombay.

Kai-tze Maru, for Wuhematsu.

Passengers arrived.

Per Foochang, from Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Stevens.

Per Kashiwa, from Haiphong—Mr. and Mrs. Guillery.

Per Halmun, from Swatow—Mrs. Warrack, and 83 Chinese.

Per Pichabur, from Bangkok—Messrs. Pandor and Vaughan.

Per Tombo, from Manila—Messrs. Henderson, James, Capt. Bates, Miss Dr. Carpenter, and Mrs. Shinzaki.

Per Caledonia, from Shanghai for Hongkong—Messrs. W. D. Fraser, R. Hunt, P. de Faria e Motta, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Briggs, and Mr. V. Lewis. For Singapore—L. T. H. A. Bolton, for Colombo—Lieut. L. T. Sackville-West, Sub-Lieut. H. H. Beggs, and Mr. W. R. Rindie. For Bombay—Mr. H. D. Bhathwan, Mrs. Karanji, 2 infants and amah. For London—Mr. and Mrs. W. Ruxton and infant. From Kobe for Bombay—Mr. S. Nakashima.

Shipping Reports.

Sir Indrawadi, from Shanghai—Fine weather.

Sir Pichabur, from Bangkok—Fine weather.

Sir Co-kang, from Singapore—Fine and clear weather and light S.W.W.

Sir Halmun, from Swatow—Light S.W. breeze, fine clear weather.

Sir Taming, from Manila—Light variable winds, slight S.W. swell, fine weather throughout.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Alexander, Am. transport, 6,000, E. W. Hendricks, 16th Aug.—Manila 15th Aug., Coal.—U.S. Navy.

Ashabula, Br. ss., 2,400, Harding, 16th Aug.—San Francisco 23rd June, and Shanghai 1st Aug., Tea—S. O. Co.

Aymeric, Br. ss., 2,780, Jas. Bord, 13th Aug.—Poole Sound via Japan and Manila 10th Aug., Gen.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Bourbon, Fr. ss., 900, Le Ball, 19th Aug.—Saigon 15th Aug., Rice—Man. Pat.

Changsha, Br. ss., 1,463, E. Finlayson, 18th Aug.—Melbourne via Ports 13th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Choising, Ger. ss., 1,020, J. Bruhn, 15th Aug.—Bangkok 7th Aug., Rice—B. & S.

Dajin Maru, Jap. ss., 809, Y. Kaburagi, 18th Aug.—Swatow 17th Aug., Camphor and Sulphur, &c.—O. S. K.

Don Hermanos, Am. ss., 510, M. Morales, 6th Aug.—Manil 1st Aug., Ballast—Jorge & Co.

Dott, Nor. ss., 630, Aranien, 10th Aug.—Samaran 6th Aug., Sugar and Molasses.

Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Foothock, Br. ss., 1,223, Vincent, 2nd Aug.—Cebu and Iloilo 29th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Hauban, Am. ss., 1,020, D. F. Avano, 9th Aug.—from Iloilo, Sugar—Captain.

Hilary, Ger. ss., 1,276, K. Halle, 10th Aug.—Samaran and Pulo Laut 7th Aug., Sugar—S. W. & Co.

Hysor, Br. ss., 4,132, J. A. Davies, 19th Aug.—Liverpool via Ports 10th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, .00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S. winds, light; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Larnock, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Date
Mongolia	Manila	P. M. Co.	Aug. 21
Flintshire	Singapore	S. W. & Co.	Aug. 22
America Maru	Moji	T. K. Co.	Aug. 23
Cathey	Singapore	M. & Co.	Aug. 23
Meinam	Singapore	M. & Co.	Aug. 24
Takasuka Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	Aug. 24
Nile	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	Aug. 25
Tensyo Maru	Japan	T. K. K.	Aug. 25
Emp. of China	Singapore	J. M. & Co.	Aug. 26
Darflinger	Colombo	M. & Co.	Aug. 26
Monteagle	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Sept. 11
Talyuan	Sydney	B. & S.	Sept. 19

HONGKONG TIDE 7.48LM.

From August 20th to 25th, 1909.

HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
ST.	ED.	HONGKONG Mean Time.	Height.
Fri.	so	11.15	ft. in.
Sat.	so	11.35	ft. in.
Sun.	so	11.55	ft. in.
Mon.	so	11.75	ft. in.
Tue.	so	11.95	ft. in.
Wed.	so	12.15	ft. in.
Thurs.	so	12.35	ft. in.
		in. m.	ft. in.
		m. sec.	in. sec.

SHANGHAI VIA SIBERIAN MAIL to Europe—Per *Ces*

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KAUFMANN & CO. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	Paid Up.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$30,000}	\$2,000,234	Final of 1/- and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8=376.024	4%	{ \$10 sellers London £95.5/-}
National Bank of China, Limited	99,935	67	66	{ \$4,009 \$10,000}	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	565 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$25,757 \$41,990 \$18,000}	none	\$14 for 1907	74%	\$195 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	615	65	{ \$1,500,000 \$33,747 \$18,277 \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$103,748 \$101,249 \$108,609}	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	51%	Tls. 120 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	15,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$103,748 \$101,249 \$108,609}	\$2,464.911	Final of 1/- making \$17 for 1907 and Interim of \$30 for 1908	51%	\$837 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	15,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$103,748 \$101,249 \$108,609	17,763	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	71%	\$235
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	0,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$103,748 \$101,249 \$108,609	\$375.342	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	74%	\$115 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$103,748 \$101,249 \$108,609	\$368,711	\$27 for 1907	8%	\$345 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000	\$1,025	\$1 for 1906	...	\$10 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$204,000 \$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000	Nil.	2/- for year ending 30.6.1908	7%	\$26
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$25	\$15	\$19,367	\$21,70	Interim of \$1/- for account 1909	74%	\$312 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000	65	65	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	1,13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16=\$3.154	...	\$61 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	3,000,000	65	65	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	1,61,817	Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for 1909	73%	\$26 sa. and b.
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$10,000 \$10,000	53,121	\$1/- for year ending 10.4. 1909	4%	...
...	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$10,000 \$10,000	53,121	\$10,000 \$10,000	38%	\$151
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	30,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000 \$10,000	Dr. 55,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	31%	\$140 sales
Lason Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. 5135,833	\$3 for 1897	...	\$24 buyers
Pink Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 3/- for year ending 31.8.08	...	Tls. 295 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	25	25	\$175,000	Dr. 111,556	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.1.09	7%	Tls. 181 sellers
Rio Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	25	15/20	\$18,283	Dr. 1,191	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	58	sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	15,000	\$25	\$25	\$10,000	Dr. 57,481	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	512	...
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$150,000 \$15,806 \$40,000	Ego, 103	Final of \$1/- making \$1/- for 1907	60	\$60 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	5187,798	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	121%	\$65 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6,116	Final of Tls. 2/- for year ending 31.4.09	61%	Tls. 791 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,857 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	61%	Tls. 148 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000 \$1,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 20.2.09	51%	Tls. 105
Central Stores, Limited	50,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000 \$10,000	24,611	\$1.20 on old and 50 cents on first new issue	51%	\$17 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$10,000 \$10,000	5195	\$3/- for 1908	...	\$25 ex n.l. b.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	25,475	Interim of 1/3 for account 1909	61%	\$105 buyers
Humphry Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	55,486	60 cents for 1908	62%	\$91 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	5278	\$1/- for 1908	5%	\$30 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,523,045 Tls. 200,000 none	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	61%	Tls. 118 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	968	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	8%	\$44
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.12.08	41%	Tls. 137 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$20,000	59,553	50 cents for year ended 31.7.08	6%	\$8 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,972	Tls. 6 for year ended 31.9.08 (8%)	...	Tls. 90 sellers
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 108 buyers
Sey Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 51,772	Tls. 4,101	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 410 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,004	125	125	\$1,500	5643	1/10 per share for 19.8	10%	\$100 ss. and b.
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$25	\$25	\$40,000	Nil.	\$1.20 or 1908	8%	...
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	501,138	50 cents for year ended 18.1.08	81%	\$9.60 sales
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	53,407	80 cents for 1.2.08	71%	\$164 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	185,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	548	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	10%	\$80 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	575	56	\$10,000	55,195	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10%	...
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	57,616	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	10%	\$12 sales
Hi. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	58,790	...	8%	...
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	58,790	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.7.09	6%	\$102 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	59,165	Final of \$15 per share making \$19 for 1908	121%	\$100 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$10,000	59,165	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	81%	...
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch en Landbouwexploitatie in Langka, Limited	25,000	Gls. 100	Gls. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 63,912	Tls. 110,628	and Quarterly div. of Tls. 1.24 for account 1909	4%	Tls. 1,040 b.
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	Gls. 100	Gls. 100	\$10,000	60,201	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on	6%	...
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	Gls. 100	Gls. 100	none	Pa. 18,640	\$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	3%	\$8 buyers
Philippines Company, Limited	75,000	Gls. 100	Gls. 100	none	Pa. 18,640	None
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 35,000	Tls. 5,150	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	41%	Tls. 148 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. 556,602	None	...	\$23 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$2					